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## Original Papers.

### THE YOUNG ATTORNEY WHO COULD HAVE SAVED WEBSTER.

THOU poor persecuted little oddity of a church which standest at the corner of William and Frankfort streets, in this goodly Manhattan!

What chequered scenes has Time made to shift about thy walls since first thou wert a religious temple for our up-town Revolutionary fathers, until thou successively became a place for storage; an auction mart where facetious "Tom Bell" cried (as well he might) over crazy furniture and disconsolate fixtures; and finally a stable!

How many a needy speculator, baffled by the note-shavers of Wall street, has turned on the Banks his chafing back-bones, and passed by thy venerable angles to worry the retired and knowing Pawnbroker not a stone's throw from thy rear windows! How often thou hast gaped thy crannies at the echo of the Tammany pow-wows hard by! How often listened to the conversations of stragglers of Ancient Orders of St. John returning from assemblage at the Hall that once stood a half block off, but now supplanted by a part and parcel of a mammoth hotel!

How wert thou worried by the pickaxes and shovels of corporation agents burrowing an outlet for William street into Chatham! How wert thou distressed by the shrieks and groans from that awful Hague street scene, but a gunshot distance off, on those bitter winter days that many a bleeding heart will ever remember!

How long—

Yes, how long I might continue in this strain is best known to mine Host of the Rainbow, "honest Charlie," who has spent all the days passed out of the "old country" under the shades of this oddity of an edifice—best known, because I had a conversation touching it with him no longer than a fortnight since, when happening in his room I met "the Attorney who could have saved Webster."

But of this in a moment.

One has lived in Gotham to little curiosity's sake if he has never stumbled upon Charlie Wardlow's "Rainbow"—once in Frankfort street—now in William street; and so secured the best mug of ale and quiet moral of cheese to be had outside of across-the-water Gloucestershire.

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It is on the first floor of an ancient Knickerbocker lowly dwelling-house; a step or so below the side walk in a feint of humility; and near the printing office of the "Independent" newspaper. ('Tis an ominous juxta-position for our host, as far as name goeth, and he likes it.)

Here is the original "Rainbow."

There are others all about the town: gaudy ones whose hues are unsubstantial; imitations, arch but deceptive; and Charlie's is worth them all, although he hangs out questioningly such a sorry sign, with the paint worn off by the swing of years and the peltings of many a storm upon the substantial gentleman in cotton smalls, whose hand held night and day a perennial mug of foaming half and half.

After passing Spruce street of an evening, with the click-clack of the dozen printing-presses all about, and still in William; you dive into a little passage way; take a step to the left in a modest doorway, and there behind a ten feet bar stands the portly form of "Wardlow." Some casks are near him, and a hundred pewter pots hang boastfully above his head. A clean and ancient bread and cheese tray is on the counter placed. And that is all.

Ale, cheese, and home-made bread.

No place that for the guzzler or the famine-breeding cormorant who roams the town about from day to day lunching a dinner for his sixpence. Not a place for the toper. But a coveted nook where one may in a second retire monklike from a busy world and be alone with ale and cheese, and that pleasant palate which accompanies a pleasant conscience; and thence in a few minutes re-enter that busy world of printing-presses all about refreshed and inspirited for an encounter with the ailments of the flesh.

One night—it wasn't long ago, for the newsboys were bellowing Webster's trial—before losing my self-importance in the tangled crowds of Chatham street to buy a cheap gown for a servant's birth-day gift, I dropped into this Rainbow for a mug of ale.

I had scarcely raised it to my lips when I heard a voice impressive in its tone of confidence, "Gods! had I been there to have saved Webster."

"You save him!" replied another voice, smothering its pitying contempt in what I supposed to be an ale-mug.

I looked into the little room adjoining where—

But here it is, from my note book, and I'll copy it out as shortest for the printer.

[SCENE.—Little back room of the "Rainbow"—round table—"Old Countryman," "Albion," and a six-month old copy of the "London Times" upon it. "Young Attorney" and substantial John Bull toy of an elderly gentleman seated by the windows near at hand.]

YOUNG ATTORNEY (*waving his ale-mug in Common Pleas energy*). I feel had I been there I could have saved him.

OLD GENT. (*tapping lid of steel snuff-box with rising ferocity*). And ruined the moral peace of your old age.

Y. A. (*not noticing old gent.*). I should have fastened myself on Littlefield like a bulldog and worried him down; broken his veracity with that sledge-hammer; choked him with the turkey business; tripped him up by

means of his dancing school; and come down on him in the opening with the acridity of nitric acid. As for those relatives they ought to be ashamed of themselves for cruelty to the man who set their ancestor's will on probate. The dentist who "jawed" about moulds and rivets and fits, was an impostor. Bah! Snobbs was nothing to him. I only wonder Parmlly or Dodge ever eat a quiet meal in their Bond street palaces until they had journeyed on to Boston by the New Haven railroad (capital company, should like to be its counsel), and contradicted everything he said—egad, the evidence will "keep" for another pamphlet, if either of them will write.

O. G. (*warming into talkativeness with the ale*). No use, youngster. There's nothing like standing by Magna Charta and the Baronial Bill of Rights in a murder case, and hanging the man who can't give an account of himself under suspicious circumstances. It was a duty of the subject always to be ready with an account of himself to his sovereign.

Y. A. (*rising to his feet*). What monstrous doctrine. Miserable subterfuge of defunct feudalism. Even Beccaria—

O. G. (*excited*). Becky Rea was a novel-reading housemaid. I remember her in the Spectator. I say again, Webster ought to be hung under Magna Charta. Why he couldn't account for the notes! (*triumphantly*.)

Y. A. (*rolling up the old copy of the Times for a gesture wand*). He paid 'em. You've got to take the whole of the admission. Starkie says so, and it's good law even with Judge Paine. Webster said he came into the room—gave up the notes—received his money—and went out. Look at the injustice of the Government and the ignorance of the Judge.

O. G. Pshaw!

Y. A. They took part of the statement as to the coming in—but denied the money and the going out. Merriek had 'em beautifully if he had only taken ground with Starkie on the "whole admission"—whole hog or none, sir.

O. G. Merriek is a conscientious Barrister of the regular old Mansfield sort.

Y. A. Bah! Mansfield wasn't a Barrister, he was a Judge: an ignorant old Judge, at that.

O. G. (*picking up his ale-mug defiantly*). What!

Y. A. (*pulling at his collar fiercely*). Certainly, didn't he call Erskine to order when he was pitching into Lord Sandwich and the Admiralty on the question of naval abuses, and didn't he get his library burned afterwards?

(A pause—Old Gentleman raps for more ale, and Young Attorney, feeling for an extra sixpence, motions for a replenishment.)

Y. A. Poor Webster! Wonder if he gets such ale. Oh, had I been there! What a chance for a summing up. Those water-headed jurymen were just the ones to work upon. Think of it. Picture the quiet home—the dragging away—the brutality of the officers—the conspiracy—the awfulness of Parkman some day walking back and telling the people of Boston they were asses—and a man hung; just as poor Boone came near it in Bennington years ago—and the bones which were going to hang him turned out to be those of a cow. Then the address to the Bench,

throwing in that line from Cowper or Byron or Pope, or somebody else—

When human life is in debate,  
The judge can ne'er too long deliberate,

or something like it.

(Old Gentleman has been gradually going to sleep—snores—Young Attorney looks down from the ceiling whither his eyes have voyaged in a transport.)

And here's a specimen of a foggy. Sleeps over a solemn topic. What a patron of rising merit (turns to mine host). I say, Charlie, who is our friend.

RAINBOW (rubbing at a pewter mug). Not know old Reuben Snugsby? He's drunk my ale this ten years. Got a nephew in your craft.

Y. A. The deuce he has! Have I been angling for a client who's provided with a relative?

(Throws down a sixpence with a flourish and goes out—followed by the reader's humble servant.) H.

## Reviews.

### AGASSIZ'S LAKE SUPERIOR.

*Lake Superior: Its Physical Character, Vegetation, and Animals, compared with those of other and similar Regions.* By Louis Agassiz. With a Narrative of the Tour, by J. Elliot Cabot, and Contributions by other Scientific Gentlemen. Elegantly Illustrated. Boston: Gould, Kendall & Lincoln.

#### SECOND PAPER.

At the Sault on their return the party separated, the Professor and a few others taking a steamboat. At St. Joseph, the Captain showed the naturalists a boulder of beautiful conglomerate, agates, jasper, porphyry, trap, &c., all polished to a smooth surface. This was the subject of the evening's lecture to the party on board the steamboat.

#### THE BOULDER.

"This boulder may be considered as an epitome of all the rocks we have seen. A complete examination of it would occupy a geologist many months. This conglomerate is associated with the oldest stratified formations, and must have been formed in the same epoch with them. Its component parts give us some insight into its age. It contains no fragment of fossiliferous rock; thus the pebbles of which it is composed must have been broken off, rolled by the waves, and thereby rounded and smoothed, and afterwards cemented together, before the appearance of animal life on the earth. On the other hand it contains trap; thus trap-dykes must have been thrown up at that early period. Its other elements are jasper, porphyry, agate, quartz, and even mica, all belonging to the ancient rocks which we have seen on Lake Superior. In one of the boulders the materials are slightly stratified, so that they had been arranged in layers before they were cemented together.

This boulder does not show the marks of having been transported by the action of water. Its surface is smoothed and grooved in an uniform manner, without the slightest reference to the different hardness of its various materials. Had it been worn into its present shape by the action of water, the harder stones would be left prominent. I have no doubt, from the similarity of its appearance in this respect to the rocks of the present glaciers of Switzerland, that it has been firmly fixed in a heavy mass of ice, and moved steadily forward in one direction, and thereby ground down."

The Professor was taken seriously to task by a clergyman present in the cabin, for his heterodoxy, in denying that the world was

made at once in his boulder lecture, and his reprover was even indignant when the naturalist would not admit that the Bible had so settled it.

On the Grand Manitoulin they saw a large assemblage of Indians, who had come to receive their presents from the government. The Captain related an incident at one of these collections, when the English authorities refused assistance, and great distress ensued. At last Indian corn and "grease" were served out to them. Their chief, in the presence of the Captain, said to his men, "When strangers come to visit us, we look round for the best we have to offer to them. But we must take this or starve."

We think that the extracts we have made sufficiently indicate the agreeable character of the narrative, interspersed as it is with allusions to the principal objects of the voyage, and the happy illustrations of Professor Agassiz.

The second part is devoted entirely to the consideration of the geology, the flora and fauna of the Lake region. Lake Superior is, on many accounts, an interesting locality. A vast fissure in the centre of the continent contains the largest body of fresh water on the globe; and situated near the water-shed of that vast valley, that, extending from the Polar to the Intertropical sea, embraces all the climates of the earth, it is singularly calculated to excite curiosity, even if its mineral treasures did not stimulate research by the hope of gain.

The vegetation of this northern region is first considered, and the general conditions regulating the distribution of distinctive floras examined.

The sum of all these conditions—heat, its distribution and succession—degrees of moisture—pressure of the air, light, electricity, and the nature of the soil, we may call climate; yet vegetation, though influenced wonderfully by climate, and apparently depending on it, is yet independent so far as a causal connexion is concerned. Another element must be introduced, and that is the will of a personal and thinking being.

#### THE PHYSICO-THEOLOGICAL CONCLUSION.

"The geographical distribution of organized beings displays more fully the direct intervention of a Supreme Intelligence in the plan of the Creation, than any other adaptation in the physical world. . . . There will be no scientific evidence of God's working in nature until Naturalists have shown that the whole Creation is the expression of a thought, and not the product of physical agents. The intelligent naturalist shall read at once in the pictures which nature presents to him, the works of a higher Intelligence; he shall recognise in the minute perforated cells of the conifers, which differ so wonderfully from those of other plants, the hieroglyphics of a peculiar age; in their needle-like leaves, the escutcheon of a peculiar dynasty; in their repeated appearance under most diversified circumstances, a thoughtful and thought-eliciting adaptation. He beholds, indeed, the works of a being thinking like himself, but he feels at the same time that he stands as much below the Supreme Intelligence in wisdom, power, and goodness, as the works of art are inferior to the wonders of nature. Let Naturalists look at the world under such impressions, and evidence will pour in upon us that all creatures are expressions of the thoughts of Him whom we know, love, and adore unseen."

#### THE PLANTS OF AMERICA ARE OLD-FASHIONED.

"The plants, especially the trees and shrubs growing in this country and Japan, are as it were old-fashioned; they bear the marks of former ages; a peculiarity which agrees with the general aspect

of North America, the geological structure of which indicates that this region was a large continent long before extensive tracts of land had been lifted above the level of the sea in any other part of the world."

From an abundant catalogue of the plants of the region, excluding the aquatic plants, those peculiarly American and cosmopolites, it is found that this flora is exceedingly analogous to that of the subalpine tracts of the Jura.

In this work Professor Agassiz insists very strongly on the necessity of introducing a scale as it were of testing these differences, which form the basis of divisions into genera, families, and orders. Cuvier founded his classifications on agreements and differences in anatomical structure. But the beautiful harmony of the system will not be seen unless there be a measure of these differences. Our isolation obscures the proportions of the parts of this creation. The test proposed is certainly suggested by nature herself, and is wonderfully adapted to the idea of a gradually unfolding and successively advancing order of animated beings. The successive changes in the embryos and young of animals will teach the order of each condition from the rudimentary to the complete state. For as the idea of each animal unfolds itself towards perfection, and as the thoughts of an all-wise Creator cannot go backwards from a higher to a lower grade, so each creature is in some respects an epitome of all below it, and the plan of the entire creation is analogous to that of each individual member. Thus the animal which in its perfect state resembles the incomplete or embryonic form of another, is beneath that other in the rank of the creation. These views have been brought forward by Prof. Agassiz in his series of Lectures on Comparative Embryology, and are strongly insisted on by him in the present work. The rule is very finely exemplified in the case of the family of web-footed birds, "where birds of prey, as the gulls and others, seem to stand by themselves unconnected and without any analogy with any other family, such as the swans, geese, and ducks: and again the pelicans and the genera allied to them, and also the divers." This characteristic must be seen, as the Professor very justly argues, too worthless to unite any two families.

The Coleoptera of Lake Superior are described by Dr. Le Conte, the Lepidoptera by Dr. Harris, and the birds by Mr. Cabot.

The fishes, of course, are commented on by Agassiz himself, and one genus is remarkable as having been the means of leading the naturalist to the idea of embryonic investigations in the classifications of animal forms. This is the genus of Gar-pikes; and though peculiar to North America at present, is one of the old-fashioned fishes.

#### THE LEPIDOSTEUS.

"The Lepidosteus, however isolated in the present creation, had once many and very diversified representatives all over the globe. Fossils of the same family of which the gar-pike is the type, have been found all over Europe in the oldest fossiliferous beds; in the strata of the age of the coal; in the new red sandstone; in the oolitic deposits; and even in the chalk and tertiary beds. They existed in the same wide range upon the continent of North America, and have been found in Asia as well as in New Holland; so that this family, now limited to the continent of North America, and, if we include in it the Bichir also, to two river basins of Africa—was once cosmopolite in its geographical distributions."

In the narrative the scales of the gar-pike



are described as square and composed of a layer of bone and a second of enamel like that of teeth. The gars belong to the order of GANOIDS.

Another remarkable fish as being intermediate between the groups of the Ctenoids and Cycloids, and a connecting type between the Perches and Trouts, is described under the name of Percopsis. The idea of an old form is immediately suggested by this blending of types; of it Professor A. says:—

"My Percopsis is really such an old-fashioned fish, as it shows peculiarities which occur simultaneously in the fossil fishes of the chalk epoch, which, however, soon diverge into distinct families in the tertiary period, never to be combined again. This ancient character of some of the American fishes agrees most remarkably with the peculiarity of the vegetation of this continent, which, as I have shown on former occasions, resembles also the fossil plants of former ages."

The latter portion of the work is devoted to the geology of the region; and from the scratches observed on the rocks for fifteen hundred miles, almost uniformly north and south and parallel, the view is adopted by Prof. Agassiz that the whole continent as far south as the 38° of latitude, and to such a depth as that only the highest peaks emerged, was covered by a vast sheet of thick-ribbed ice, that travelled towards the south like a huge flat icicle, and on its lower surface carried a mass of rock, boulders, and gravel, that scored, grooved, and polished the exposed rock in their slow progress, along with the mighty and continuous glacier. In the lecture on the boulder, and in several other parts of the work, he insists on this explanation of these grooved surfaces, and devotes a chapter exclusively to the subject.

The outlines of the Lake are considered to be formed parallel to the lines of trap dykes, of which six different systems in as many directions, and differing in mineralogical character, were observed: These are: "1. The system of Mechipicotin, running east and west; 2. System of the Pic, running north 30° west; 3. System of Neepigon, running due north and south; 4. System of Black Bay, running north 30° east; 5. System of Thunder Cape, running east 30° north; 6. System of Isle Royale, running east 45° north."

The character of these scientific labors of Prof. Agassiz is eminently philosophic and suggestive; and the grand idea of the work is the demand for the recognition in nature of the agency of a personal God as a scientific fact, above and beyond all the conditions of physical causes.

#### NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY.

*Catalogue of the New York State Library.*  
Albany: Charles Van Benthuyssen. Pp. 1058.

We have, in former numbers of this journal, called the attention of its readers to the important labors of the regents of the University of the State of New York, in behalf of collegiate and academical education; and now, with no ordinary pride and pleasure, we would say a word or two in regard to their diligence and care for the preservation and increase of the State Library.

This Library consists of two departments, the Law and the Miscellaneous Library. Prior to the year 1844, the entire charge of these departments was in the hands of a committee of the State officers, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, and Attorney-General. It was found, however, that the other onerous

duties of these officers prevented them from paying proper attention to the Library. Books were lost and mutilated, and the increase of the Library was not such as the wants and the dignity of the State required. The legislature, becoming aware of these facts, transferred, by an act passed May 4, 1844, the charge of the Library to the regents of the University, who found, upon examination, that the two Libraries, at the time of the transference, contained about 10,000 volumes.

The regents immediately appointed seven of their number as a library committee, to whose more especial care this subject was intrusted; and it is to their attention, together with the unwearied labors of Dr. T. Romeyn Beck, that the present prosperous condition of the Library is due. An examination of this well filled catalogue shows that the additions to the Library since May, 1844, amount to 15,000 volumes, and that the whole number of volumes in both departments amounts to very nearly 25,000—an increase in the period of six years which speaks volumes in praise of the present board of direction.

The classification of the books, &c., in the catalogue is as follows:—

	Pages
Law Books, . . . . .	9 to 245
Law Books arranged according to their subjects, . . . . .	247 to 282
Statute Law, . . . . .	282 to 315
State Papers, . . . . .	321 to 365
Classification of Statute Law and State Papers, . . . . .	367 to 376
Law Books, &c.; Supplementary Catalogue, . . . . .	951 to 972
Miscellaneous Books, . . . . .	977 to 815
Miscellaneous Books, Classification, . . . . .	817 to 908
Globes, Atlases, Maps, Military Plans, &c., . . . . .	909 to 938
Paintings, Engravings, Busts, and Medals, . . . . .	938 to 950
Donations to the State Library, . . . . .	973 to 1020
Manuscripts from the office of the Secretary of State, deposited in the State Library, . . . . .	1021 to 1054
Rules and Regulations of the State Library, . . . . .	1055

From page 317 to page 321 there is a valuable catalogue of all the Congressional Laws, Journals, and Documents, published since the formation of the government, which will be found of great use to those who are engaged in completing collections of Congressional Documents.

The works in the Miscellaneous Department, when not anonymous, are lettered with the author's name, and a brief title of the work; and in the catalogue they are twice entered, once alphabetically, by the name of the author, and again in a systematic classification, according to the nature of the subjects of which they treat.

It may be proper to remark, that the valuable collection of books on American history, owned by the late Mr. Warden, has been added to the Library since the direction of the regents began; and during the same period, it has been much enriched by international exchanges, by means of the most devoted and successful labors of M. Vatterme. In speaking of this last named gentleman, we can respond most heartily to the language of the regents: "his full reward is yet to come, and in its maturity will only reach his descendants."

It gives us great pleasure to observe the great attention which the regents are giving to the department of American history. They are doing their utmost to perfect this department; and it must afford them much satisfac-

tion to know, that the collection of volumes on American history, owned by this State, is superior to that contained in any other public library in the United States, Harvard University alone being excepted.

We dwell upon these matters with more interest, because, as New Yorkers, we have been too long disposed to speak as if all liberal views and true intellectual progress had their home to the eastward of the banks of the Hudson. We would not disparage our neighbors of New England, but there are not a few things of which, as New Yorkers, we may justly be proud, and claim a superiority. Our Common School and Academical Systems are superior to any in the United States; our State Library and Geological Cabinet are also without rivals in any of the States; and thus we might proceed enumerating not a few points, in regard to which we need not blush when our State is named, nor fear a comparison with others.

The preface to the catalogue makes the following most honorable mention of the late Jonathan Goodhue of this city.

"Jonathan Goodhue, the pride and model of the American merchant, was for nearly a quarter of a century the medium of intercourse between foreign correspondents and the trustees. He ever refused to receive any compensation for his labors—often, doubtless, tedious, and certainly interfering with his accustomed employments. But, they were always volunteered, to use his own words, 'freely and cheerfully, for the promotion of science and learning.' His memory is united with the annals of the institution, and the present tribute (all that possibly he might have consented to receive) is now added to the many, which 'length of days and an unspotted life' have accumulated on his tomb."

To the honor of the merchants of New York, we may add, that this instance of Mr. Goodhue's liberality and patronage of learning is not the only one which could be named. His life was a continued series of such acts; and there are many of his mercantile brethren, who, in the same silent, unostentatious way, are bestowing their thousands to benefit mankind.

In closing, we would suggest to the merchants of New York, the propriety of procuring, for the State Library, a portrait of Mr. Goodhue.

#### OLD TIMES OF CONNECTICUT.

*Public Records of the Colony of Connecticut prior to the Union with New Haven Colony.*  
Transcribed and published (in accordance with a resolution of the General Assembly) under the supervision of the Secretary of State. By J. Hammond Turnbull, Cor. Sec. Conn. Hist. Soc., &c. Hartford: Brown & Parsons.

THE volume before us is one which every true son of New England should place in his Library.

For its correctness we have the voucher of the Secretary of State of Connecticut; for the difficulty of the undertaking, some fac-similes of the records that accompany the book, and which to our imperfect ken it would seem none but a Champollion could decipher, sufficiently testify.

Many of our States have some peculiar color attached to them. Vermont is essentially green; New Hampshire of a greyish, granite hue; Massachusetts, in the vicinity of the Modern Athens, of a delicate, celestial, cerulean tinge, which as it approaches the coast verges into the more sombre tint of dried codfish; North Carolina, the rich and glossy tar; Georgia



blushes with her lands of red clay; California is burnished with gold; Pennsylvania blackened with coal; and Connecticut is universally admitted to be deeply, darkly, decidedly, beautifully blue.

Whether this, her favorite color, was derived from the bluish paper upon which the hence called Blue Laws were printed, from the puritanical complexion of her religion, or from both combined, we know not; but we confess to have been gulled most egregiously in believing the tales which have been told us of her codes and customs, and an examination of the volume before us convinces us of our errors.

We find here no law which prevents the beer from working upon the Sabbath, no law requiring each householder to bake so large a pumpkin pie on "Thanksgiving," that the mouth of the oven required enlarging to take it out (deponent did not inform us how it was introduced); no law forbidding the baking of "johnny-cakes" of over a certain size (our informant said five feet—and that the tipping over of one of gigantic dimensions, and the loss of life and waste of meal consequent thereon had occasioned the enactment),—none of these can we find.

It is well that we have met with this volume, for all these tales had we believed; in fact, we had gone the whole hog.

Let not the too critical reader accuse us wrongfully of vulgarity, for employing the above pretended Americanism. We had an object in view. Sathanas is not as dark as our limners depict, nor are we Americans—guilty of cant words and phrases though we be—one half as guilty as John Bull would make us.

"To go the whole hog" is not an Americanism. A certain Juvenal, who lived and died some time since, is culpable in the premises. And thus do we condemn him from his own mouth—*ex suo ore condemnabo*.

*Quanta est gula, quæ tibi totos  
Fonit apros.*

which may be literally rendered—

Why what a gullet must be thine  
To go at once the entire swine.

As we before said, we cannot find many laws that our credulity has induced us to believe existed in the antique code of the State of steady habits; yet we have met with one that convinces us that no primitive and archæval Mrs. Partington could have said, with the modern lady, of any interesting stranger, that he made himself very sociable, and spit his tobacco "abeant jest as nateral as if he'd been tu hum."

Here is the noted decree fulminated against the use of the weed, on the 2d of May, 1647, a day ever memorable to the chewer, smoker, and snuffer.

"Forasmuch as it is observed that many abuses are comitted by frequent taking Tobacco, It is Ordered, that noe p'son under the age of 20 years, nor any other that hath not alreddy accustomed himselfe to the vse therof, shall take any Tobacco vntil he haue brought a Certificat, vnder the hand of some who are approved for knowledge & skill in phisicke, that it is vsfull for him, and also that he hath receaved a lyeence fro the Court for the same. And for the regulating those who either by their former takeing yet haue to their owne apprehensions made yt necessary to the, or vpon dve aduice are prauaded to the vse therof, It is Ordered, that no man, wthin this Collony, after the publicatio' hereof, shall take any tobacco publicquely in the street, nor shall any take yt in the fyelds or woods, vnlesse when they be on their traull or joyrny at least 10 myles, or at the ordinary tyme of repast, comonly called dynner; or if

it be not then taken, yet not aboue once in the day at most, & then not (166) in company wth any other, nor shall any inhabiting in any of the Townes wthin this Jurisdiction, take any Tobacco in any howse in the same Towne wher he liueth, wth and in the company of any more than one who vseth and drinketh the same weed, wth him at that tyme; vnder penalty of six pence for eeh offence against this Order, in any of the p'ticulars thereof, to be payd without gainesaying, vpon conuictio by the testimony of one witness that is without iust exception, before any one magistrate; and the Constables in the seuerall Townes are required to make p'sentment to eeh p'ticular of such as they doe vnderstand and can euet to be transgressors of the Order."

We also find that at the same Court, the following law was enacted, which must have militated rather severely against the interests of the tap-room and Shades of the day:—

"And for preventing that great abuse wch is creeping in by excesse in Wyne and strong waters, It is Ordered, that noe inhabitant in any Towne of this Jurisdiction shall continue in any comon victualing howse in the same Towne wher he liueth, aboue half-an hower att a tyme in drinking wyne, beer, or hotte waters, nether shall any who draweth and selleth wyne suffer any to drynke any more wyne att on tyme than after the p'portion of three to a pynt of sacke. And it is further Ordered, that no such wyndrawer deliver any wyne, or suffer any to be delivered out of his howse to any who com for yt, vnlesse they bring a noate vnder the hand of some on m<sup>r</sup> of some family and allowed inhabitant of that Towne, nether shall any such Ordinary keep, sell, or drawe any hotte waters to any but in case of necessity, and in such moderation for quantity as they may have good grounds to conceave yt may not be abused; and shalbe redly to give an accompte of their doings herein when they are cauled there to, under Censure of the Court, in case of delinquency."

From the following decisions we learn that corn and beans—not succotash—were legal tenders at the time, as cows and calves have since been with the Texans.

"In the action between Sammuell Gardiner pl<sup>t</sup> and Thomas Osmore defend<sup>t</sup> the Jury finds for the pl<sup>t</sup> 20 bush. of Indian corn, two bush. of Indian beans, and costs of y<sup>e</sup> Courte. Execution d<sup>d</sup> 14th of May, 1650."

"In the action between Owyn Tudor pl<sup>t</sup> and William Edwards defend<sup>t</sup> the Jury finds for the pl<sup>t</sup> 15 barrills of Tarr and 4l. 10s. and costs of the Courte. Execution granted to issue forth within 14 dayes."

Ladies who indulged in the recreation of shop-lifting, and absenting themselves from their business, did not, it appears, go scot-free among the Pilgrims.

"Joane Sipperance is adijudged to pay double for the lace shce stole, and threefold for the time she absented herselfe from her ma<sup>r</sup>s service."

We think many residents of New York would be very happy to have the same moderate rates of taxes in vogue at the present day.

"It is ordered, that warrants shall goe out from the Treasurer for a whole rate, and that every person, according to the Order, to bee rated at 2s. vid. pr heads, shall see brought downe to 18d. pr head; the whole rate to bee paid  $\frac{1}{4}$  in wheat, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in pease, and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in good pease or Indian."

We extract the following curious report of the trial of a "Dutchman," for trading with the Indians:—

"John Dyer testifieth in Courte, that vpon a time this spring, Mr. Blenman and another of Pequette being at Seabrooke, desired this deponent to carry them over the Riuer in a cannove, towards Pequotte, wch hee did; and that when he had sett them ashore, it being wett weather, hee tarried

there awhile, in wch time of his tarrying there came three Indians to him, and that Thomas Lippingwell was with them, wch said Indian desired this deponent to sett them over in the cannove, to Seabrooke, wch he told them hee would doe if they would worke, because the cannove was heavy; so hee brought them over, and when hee had turned the point into the North Cove, and came neare the vessells that were there, the said Indian asked this deponent wch was the Dutch vessell, and hee told ym wch; then they asked this deponent whether the Dutchman had any coates; hee answered them *tutta*; then one of the Indians stood up in the cannove and called to the vessell and sayd, Way hee you coates? Some answered, these was coates: then this deponent told the Indians, *Nux*; then they desired, and hee sett them aboard, and this deponent tarried in the cannove; then Mr. Augustine, Mr. Ch<sup>t</sup>. called to the skipper to shew the Indians some clothe, so the skipper and the Indians went downe into the hold, as hee supposed, among the cloth, and in the meane time Mr. Augustine spoke to this deponent to come over, wch he did, and after the said Indians had been a pretty while in the hold with the skipper, the skipper asked Mr. Augustine how hee could a coate of two yards; Mr. Augustine answered twenty shillings; then this deponent asked the said Augustine if hee could his cloth for ten shillings a yard; he answered, yes, to the Indians, but for nine shillings to (15) others, or two bushells of wheat: then this deponent replied that two bushells of wheat was worth ten shillings. So having tarried some time, hee asked the Indians if (they) would goe ashoure; they answered by and by; then hee tarried awhile, and asked them again; then one belonging to the vessell told this deponent that he might goe away if hee would, and hee would sett the Indians ashoure, when they desired it. So this deponent went home (and left the Indians aboard) and dynded, and spake nothing to any of any Indians going aboard the Dutch vessell; and allow that he knew nothing but the Dutch might trade coates, so they did not trade gunns, powder and shott. Thomas Chapman, William Pratt, Jonathan Rudd, Sacha [ry] Sanford, and Christopher Huntington, did all testifie in Courte, vpon their oaths, that they knew nothing of John Dyer's carrying Indians aboard the Dutch vessell, and that that was no ground of their seising the vessell and goods. Whereas Augustine Herriman, by trading with the Indians at Seabrooke, contrary to order of Courte, hath forfeited his vessell and goods, wch was seized by some of the Inhabitants of Seabrooke aforesaid, This Courte hath taken the same into consideration, and we adijudge the said Herriman to pay vnto the said seizures the sum of for [ty] pounds sterling, in good pay: And that the said Herriman doe give it vnder his hand, that vpon the tryall and examination of the buisness, it did appeare that the English had dealt fairly with him all along in that buisness; and that there was not any English that drew or caused the Indians to trade with him or in his vessell, to trapp or insnare both or either of them."

The State of Connecticut has, we see, purchased 200 copies. It is an example which the General and our particular State Governments would do well to profit by. The volume is neatly and substantially printed, reflecting credit both upon the compiler and the publishers.

Poems. By H. W. Parker. Auburn, N. Y.: J. M. Alden.

To receive so elegantly got up and well written a little volume of poems, from what, within our recollection (and the writer of this by no means claims to be an "oldest inhabitant") was the village of Auburn, is another indication that the march of refinement as well as empire is Westward. If we have poetry from Auburn now, it may reasonably be expected that in a few years we shall obtain science



from Syracuse and "Belles Lettres" from Buffalo; we have already, from an intermediate city, the past winter, a popular species of light literature, the "Mysteries of Rochester." An edition of the classics from Rome will be no novelty; but time only can make manifest what shall be brought forth out of Skeneateles and Cattaraugus. That Batavia will produce something spicy may be readily anticipated; but we want no more theology from Geneva; and if any of that article must come from abroad, we would rather look to the Tappan Sea than to the Genesee for a "Commentary upon Knox."

Seriously, the volume before us is an agreeable addition to our light literature, and deserves to find an appropriate resting-place on many a pleasant centre-table in the vicinity, where it may claim the rights of citizenship, as well as in these cosmopolitan regions, where it will be found no unwelcome guest. The principal poems in it are fluently written, and are evidently the product of a warm heart, and a lively, playful fancy. The longest piece, "The Poet's Reveille," is, perhaps, the least successful, the metre being difficult to use with effect, owing to its tendency to run into prose. Many of the pieces, both in their subjects and treatment, seem to be a sort of echo of the melody of Poe, without, however, any of his characteristic gloom; in the prose sketches, or, as the author calls them, "prose poems," the pieces, "New Wonders of the Mammoth Cave," "An Underground Railroad," are especially in the manner, if not in the spirit of Poe, and they show those qualities (by no means common) which have sufficient similarity to be capable of appreciating his remarkable genius.

The writer's forte is fanciful description. The following, for example, presents a beautiful picture:—

#### THE ICEBERG.

We saw it in the dawning light—  
A crystal mountain, dim and vast,  
That rose abruptly thrice the height  
Of any gallant vessel's mast;  
And far away, on either hand,  
It slept, a pale and shadowy land.  
The surf was dashing at its base,  
And all its sun-tipt summits sent  
Their rilllets foaming down its face;  
It seemed a floating continent  
That, broken from the arctic world,  
To warmer zones the tides had whirled.  
The sun arose: the precipice  
Blazed forth in lights of every hue,  
Like shivered rainbows in the ice—  
The clearest green, the brightest blue,  
Pure amber, purple, ruddy gold,  
And silver spires, serene and cold.  
Unnumbered forms of beauty rare,  
Pale moons and meteors, suns and stars,  
And jewels such as suitans wear,  
Seemed prisoned in with brazen bars,  
Or as a thousand crystal halls  
Were set for royal festivals.  
We gazed until the glowing ice,  
So clear and hushed, so bright and broad,  
Grew like a dream of Paradise—  
The New Jerusalem of God,  
That, fairer than the clouds of even,  
Was seen descending out of heaven.  
The gates of solid pearl were there;  
The glassy streets, the polished walls,  
Were glistening in the morning air,  
As if with precious minerals—  
With jasper, sapphire, emerald,  
Too dazzling bright to be beheld.  
Around the spires, the wreathing mist  
Seemed angel-forms that flew or walked  
On battlements of amethyst,  
And there in sweet communion talked,  
While we below were souls that wait  
To enter through the glorious gate.  
Alas, that with so heavenly dreams,  
A thought of terror now should come;  
The moment that thus in beauty beams,  
To sudden death our lives may doom—  
May whirl itself with fearful force,  
And sink the ship that dares its course.

Taghganic Falls is a successful attempt in a still lighter and more playful vein.

*Money Penny; or, the Heart of the World.* A Romance of the Present Day. By Cornelius Mathews. Dewitt & Davenport.

MR. MATHEWS' novel of *Money Penny*, the first volume of which our readers will remember was reviewed in this journal a year or two since, and the conclusion of which was interrupted by an accident to the author of a severe character, now appears before us in its complete form; a palm-filling volume of some two hundred and seventy octavo pages.

In the general range of the subject it bears a resemblance to the writer's previous city novels, but it is an improvement upon them in the movement and directness of the narrative. It has invention, freshness, and originality. The story begins dramatically in the very opening page, and presents a complication of incident constantly entangling, and as constantly clearing itself to a full and satisfactory conclusion. The plot is double in its love scenes, its humorous adventures, and in the search of old Job Money Penny for two sons, one legitimate and the other illegitimate, with a perpetually changing conflict of feeling. The characters are strongly contrasted and relieved, in a series of incidents developing the benevolence of Money Penny himself, the pudding-headed conceit of the flat, Bunker, the shrewdness of Teddy Larkins, the newsboy character, the romantic Inadilla, with the other personages. There is variety of material with variety of treatment, and a frequent elevation of the subject by poetic and imaginative touches, as where the dying woman, in a wretched hovel at the Five Points, "raises her wasted form to half its height from the couch, stark and glassy, as some strange creature erects himself from the depth of the sea upon the dark waters of night." Or in that wreck of humanity, the prison life of Pierce, whose whole physical and intellectual capacity breaks down with his crime, with a fearful moral:—"Pierce listened to all these questions, but could make no clear answer to any one of them: he fell into a despondency, and rocked his body to and fro, as the tree is shaken in the wind; but no fruit dropped from him; dry leaves only; vain babblings, with a melancholy rustling, as they fell from his lips. Seeing his low estate, and the heavy gloom which hung about him, Ballard made an effort to cheer him, but to no purpose. A faint smile, only, dawned upon his face, and passed quickly away, like breath from a glass."

The smiles of the Indian girl, the Little Robin, are in fine keeping with an air of natural refinement, quite unlike the hacknied stage Indian talk, or the ordinary lingo under this head.

The rural passages—the scene is partly laid in the country—are always secure of this poetic treatment in Mr. Mathews's hands.

Here is a description reminding us, without resemblance or imitation, of a happy description of breaking of day in "The Two Baronesses" of Hans Christian Andersen:—

#### AN AMERICAN SPRING MORNING.

"Morning, as they sallied forth, was abroad for his early walk through Heaven, with that gallant cloak and glittering feather, waving brightly in every wind, which he is used to wear in our wide-awake American clime: bright from the first moment of his stepping into the East. Clear, up and down the river, as far as vision can reach, they had the distant stream, the cliffs, the bay—miles and miles away—for neighbors. In the fields the spring was beginning to chirp and sparkle like a happy child; there was a little parti-colored flower, they did not know him by name, crossing them wherever they turned; the three-leaved liverwort had already

built its dainty church, with its spire, and tinkled to the eye, if not to the ear, with its gentle white flower for a bell at the top; the dogwood tree was festive, too, like some clear-robed pilgrim, lingering from the snowy season gone! The edges and banks of the streams were green in every branch and little thread, back into the country as far as the eye could see; the meadows were peeping out of the ground, and welcoming, with all the heart they had, the stray butterflies who wandered in a delightfully bewildered way about. With the soft airs from the south, a single blue-bird came into the scene, and carried hope and joy on his wings wherever he flitted, on tree and fence, and up in heaven and back again. And yet, although there was no cloud in all the sky, Eaglestone could not fail to observe as they rambled, that at times a shadow crossed the face of the little sempstress."

Here, again, every one who has seen the golden death of day in the purple west, gazing from the shores of Manhattan, must recognise the truthful hand of a painter after Nature. Some humorous touches withal:—

"He looked up the Hudson, and dwelt on a scene as lovely as the earth can show from all her stores of beauty. Among the distant hills, the tufted cliffs, the little bays and coves, and smiling peninsulas (with a fisherman holding forth his rod, a horse or cow grazing) the soft sunlight fell; and the landscape lay like a pleasing dream of some happy man. Annette, at his side, regarded with fond attention the glowing countenance of Eaglestone; for there lay the landscape, renewed in lights and colors most dear to her. The sun still more declining, and falling at last behind the Jersey woods, as they sat floating in the little vessel with a careless speed, the whole west was bright with a rosy glow,—flame without fire, in which the trees stood up unharmed, showing each trunk and branch and leaf, as if there, far, far beyond all human care or grief, lay indeed (as the old Indians thought) a better world, a happy hunting-ground, where good spirits walk in bliss, and know no mortal want or pain. All objects, near and far, shared in this fair illusion, as though in that single hour, the loveliest of all the hours, they lost or shook from them all their vulgar properties, and became, for that brief space, houses, boats upon the river, pier-heads, floating rafts of timber, and old faded barges, purified of mortal grossness, and wrought of stuff as clear and delicate as the heavenly air itself. And yet, the engine of the Fairy-Queen was a real, common, every-day engine of tough iron, subject to rust; and there were black and heavy-handed engineers and work-fellows on board, or the boat wouldn't have been at the trouble of budging an inch one way or the other."

These same lovers are again introduced in our next extract. They have an interview with

#### THE REFORMING WOMAN.

"What mattered it to them that rain was beating, winds yelling, steeples rocking, and ships tossed on angry waters without; when they looked into each other's faces, all the world of storm and people—all the world besides—vanished, and they two were alone there, as Adam and his lady in the first garden of innocence. The bird was silent in his cage, as if he, too, had some knowledge of the holy beauty of the hour. They were lost in this mutual contemplation of renewed love and all-absorbing, peaceful joy, blending as two clouds together in the soft summer heaven, when another presence than the silent mocking-bird was in the room, and stood glaring upon the young lovers. There was the strange countenance, the uncertain age, the spectacles, the bonnet all on one side, the brown parasol; it was Mrs. Melia Wright, 'the reforming woman,' as she was called by Teddy Larkins. But she hadn't the big book in her hand this time; instead, under her arm, she hugged a roll of paper, in shape and size resembling a chubby stick of fire-wood. She gave no



explanation of her appearance (which startled the little sempstress and Eaglestone, as though she had been the Witch of Endor in person) through the pelting storm, but standing by the door, she lifted up her hands, the brown parasol in one, and the chubby roll of paper in the other, and cried out at the top of her voice, 'All wrong! all wrong!' she screamed—'why is it that wherever I go I meet these scenes? In hall, in bower, in theatre, in lecture-room, in the festive gathering, in the church, billing and cooing for ever, for ever!' She continued, in a mournful key, 'will this never cease? Is the world to be for ever distracted by this ceaseless love, love, the most awful and abominable delusion that has ever scourged the human family? Love! through all ages the desolator! Love! the down-thrower, the tinder-box of empires, the locooco match of private families. And thank God!' she added, by way of a clincher, 'there are those who are determined to resist the further flood of this fearful evil. See, sir,' she concluded, unfurling the chubby roll with a vehement whirl across the floor, 'we have here, sir, no less than one thousand one hundred and seventeen courageous individuals, who have pledged their names to aid in the reconstruction of our social institutions, on the basis of a reform of the marriage contract, and a re-adjustment of the relation of the sexes, according to the primal law—not in Moses.'

"Eaglestone was curious to learn who they were that formed this army of enemies to the state of matrimony; and with Mrs. Wright's permission, he bent down to examine the scroll. A short scrutiny up and down the page showed, from Eaglestone's knowledge of the town, that Mrs. Wright had here a great number of superannuated old gentlemen past all hope of matrimony, impracticable old bachelors and spinster-ladies, with a liberal sprinkling of names which were pretty sure to be feigned, and never to have belonged to any regularly-christened human being; to say nothing of house-numbers, given as residences of the signers, which could by possibility exist nowhere, according to the present plan and numeration of the city streets: in a word, Mrs. Amelia Wright was carrying that great stick of a petition about, under an awful delusion as to the actual state of matrimonial feeling in the community: it was a dead timber she bore about with her, after all. Nevertheless, on being appealed to by Mrs. Wright to attach his name, he proffered to give the appeal a respectful hearing, and referring to Annetto, said he would, if she would allow him, consult this young lady aside for a moment. 'By all means,' said Mrs. Wright, thumping the scroll with the end of her brown parasol, 'give your feelings fair play, and then sign.'"

"This 'reforming woman,' by the way, is administered as a bit of an astonisher to the travelling Englishman, Sir Bluster, immediately on his arrival, with decided success. 'You go for progress?—you feel the spirit of the century upon you—you have a mission, sir, and the world expects you to be about it—you must go into the phalanx—you have an estate of five hundred acres, I understand, which will cut up wisely into so many excellent phalansteries of the first class—you must put yourself out to water-cure, Sir Bluster—do you accept Mesmerism? As for Lady Ruggles, as we call her in our present miserable social arrangements, she must make up her mind to part with you.'"

Of Mr. Moneybags's own character we get some distinct idea, although the author calls him "foolish old man"—from this paragraph from the LAST PAGE:—

"As to the future, we have not had a view of Mr. Moneybags's Will (perhaps this is prying too closely into his affairs; but we are under an engagement to gratify the curiosity of the reader as far as we can); it is understood, among others, there are several provisions to the following effect:

*Imprimis*: a School for Newsboys, of which Felix Moneybags (formerly Larkins), is to be first president. *Secondly*: Two large Parks or Grounds, on either river, for the people, to be open to them at all hours, for ever. *Thirdly* (and lastly for the present), a Free Library, without distinction of class or degree, which he endows with all the remainder of his estate, a decent competency only being reserved for his immediate household."

*Diary of a Physician*, including Notes of Travel to and from California. By D. L. Tyson, M.D. Appletons. 1850.

This cheap publication upon a popular subject is treated in the manner best calculated to demand a reading. The writer sits down evidently determined to tell somebody interested in his "ways of the hour," where he went, and how he went, and what he saw. He writes in an easy, narrative style; at times amusingly; at times pathetically; always with interest.

We think with a visit to the cabin of the Georgia or Cherokee, and to the Panorama of Isthmus and California scenery at the Broadway Bath building, and this book of Dr. Tyson's, one with only a few shillings in his pocket can make, as far as information extends, a very satisfactory journey to the Gold Mines and back, without sea-sickness, liver complaint, or an oesophagus almost petrified into the condition of an ostrich stomach by bolting hard crackers and bad pork.

*Moneybags and Tiles*. Translated from the French. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co. 1850.

As a satire upon French manners "in the row" (as Carlyle says), the book is a Parisian Pendennis. Usually French novel reading is very heavy for us; but Moneybags is light, airy, and sparkling.

It is a narrative of the trials and temptations of a Parisian silk merchant, who with three millions of francs retires to the province of Brittany impressed with curious ideas of feudal grandeur, and the necessity of giving his only child a husband and a title at the same time. He is very nearly the dupe of a country notary and a vagabond viscount, but finally achieves a triumph by marrying his daughter to a marquis. The francs of the mercer repair the fallen fortunes of the latter, and up to Paris journey they all. Here the mercer becomes henpecked by the mother-in-law, and finds his ascent of the hills of grandeur very difficult. His dreams are about to be realized; a presentation at the court of Louis Philippe is at hand; he strolls out on the morning of the eventful day to look at the outside of the Tuileries before he inspects the inside, when, heyday, a crowd are sacking it! The revolution of 1848 has commenced and his dreams of titles are at an end. But he is politic, and hurrahs with the mob; converts his hotel into a hospital (much to the horror of his noble family alliances); discovers in an apostle of socialism his long lost son; has to "fork over" to the latter a large douceur for the establishment of a paper; and is generally in a state of great excitement. By and by down go the funds, his immense fortune becomes a bare income, and again the provinces are visited for repose and asylum. Etc., etc.

*Sacred Scenes and Characters*. By J. T. Headley. New edition. (BAKER & SCRIBNER.) *Rambles and Sketches, Luther & Cromwell, Napoleon and his Marshals, Headley's Miscellanies*, 6 vols. (JOHN S. TAYLOR.) Of these books the first only is published with the

consent of the author. This should be understood for the author's benefit, and for the just recognition of a great equitable right. But there is another question involved in the method of Mr. Taylor's publications, than the claims of the author. It is the interest of the public. Not only is the latter always invaded by an interference with the legitimate responsibilities of the author, but in this case special inducements are held out to purchasers which lead directly to deception. Mr. Headley's Washington and his Generals, Napoleon and his Marshals, Sketches and Rambles, and Oliver Cromwell, are books in request; and the author's editions, with these titles, are issued by Messrs. Baker & Scribner. Now Mr. Taylor, gathering up a few of the chapters of these books unprotected by copyright, from a previous publication in magazines, issues them with titles nearly resembling the above; but the books are not the same, nor can they be. They contain but a part of Mr. Headley's own editions, and this is curiously admitted by the publisher, who at one time serves them up as "Miscellanies," at another as "Luther and Cromwell," "Rambles and Sketches" (the title merely inverted), "the Distinguished Marshals of Napoleon." Of the six volumes of Mr. Taylor, there are in reality but three complete works, which do duty as stage supernumeraries, by doubling their parts. Thus there are two parties—the author and the public, to keep a look-out in this matter.

*The Doctrine of the Church of England as to the Effects of Baptism in the Case of Infants*. By Rev. Wm. Goode. (New York: STANFORD & SWORDS, 1850. 8vo.) A bulky volume of nearly 600 pages, on a rather dry subject. The author takes the view which is generally adopted by the evangelical party in England, and sets himself vigorously to oppose the Bishop of Exeter, and others who claim that the Episcopal service for infant baptism teaches that all infants, without exception, are regenerated in baptism. Mr. Goode is an able man, and our readers who wish to investigate this subject must not neglect his book. It is got up in good style, the Latin in particular being accurately printed, with only here and there an error.

*History of the Egyptians*. By Edward Farr. (CARTERS. 12mo. pp. 310.) We are sorry to say that this is a book of little value. Mostly compiled from Rollin, it has not the merit of clearness of arrangement or tolerable accuracy in detail, which we certainly had a right to expect in a work with so expressive a title. The author is a pious man, and means well, but he has mistaken his vocation; and we cannot but think that it argues but ill for the advance of Egyptian learning in the mother country, if such are the books which are written and published for the instruction of the community. It is too bad in these days to speak of "Mr. Wilkinson;" to pronounce dogmatically on the question between Rossellini and Wilkinson, as to the famous painting of the brick-makers in the tomb of Rehshe at Thebes; to talk about the "marble statue of Memnon, which held a harp in its hand," and other things of the sort.

*The Expedition to the Jordan and Dead Sea*. New and condensed edition. 12mo. pp. 332. The able commander of the late expedition into Syria has rendered a very acceptable service to the community, by preparing this edition. It contains the substance of the larger octavo vol. without the illustrations. A reduced map of the Jordan and the



Dead Sea accompanies the book, which we heartily commend to our readers.

*A Complete Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.* Edited by Sarah J. Hale. (LIPPISCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., Phila.) A new edition, in a neat serviceable binding, with a series of mezzotint illustrations of Mrs. Hale's poetical collections, which embrace a wide range of authors, English and American, old and new

elegies,  
And quoted odes, and jewels five-words long,  
That on the stretched forefinger of all Time,  
Sparkle for ever—

topically arranged from Absence to Zeal.

*The Lighted Valley; or the Closing Scenes in the Life of a Beloved Sister,* with a preface by the Rev. Wm. Jay. (CARTER & BROTHERS.) An original volume of religious biography, the subject of which was a young lady of the family of Bolton, in Westchester County, N. Y., and a granddaughter of William Jay.

*The Contributions of Q. Q.* By Jane Taylor. (CARTER & BROTHERS.) A new edition of this excellent family companion, the two volumes bound in one, and illustrated by a number of well executed tinted engravings.

*Characters, Scenes, and Incidents of the Reformation,* Parts I, II. (AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, Phila.) A reprint of a little manual, one of the publications of the London Religious Tract Society.

*Letters of the Rev. Samuel Rutherford, Professor at St. Andrew's, with a sketch of his life,* by the Rev. A. A. Bonar. (CARTER & BROTHERS.) A goodly octavo reprint of that pure leaven of the old Scottish divinity, the spiritual letters to his friends and parishioners of Samuel Rutherford, one of the band of stout divines numbered by the seventeenth century. His evangelical teaching is full of northern vigor. Richard Baxter, his contemporary, said of these letters, "Hold off the Bible, such a book the world never saw." We may imagine Carlyle deriving his keen Scottish invectives from such pages as Rutherford's Letter to his Parishioners of July 14, 1637, which contains the very essence of the old, unrelaxing, religious faith and discipline of his countrymen.

*The Morning of Joy; being a Sequel to the Night of Weeping.* By the Rev. H. Bonar. (CARTER & BROTHERS.) A volume of religious consolation, drawn from the anticipations of the future Christian life, and enforced by an eloquent style.

*Letters on the Prophetic Scriptures.* By the Rev. Edward Winthrop, M.A. (FRANKLIN KNIGHT.) *The Kingdom of God: a Discourse* preached before the Synod of New Jersey, Oct. 17, 1849. By Charles K. Imbrie. (FRANKLIN KNIGHT.) Two volumes of moderate size, occupied with the topic of the Millennium, the first by a clergyman of the Episcopal Church of Ohio, with complimentary letters from Bishops Mellvaine and Hopkins; the other by a Presbyterian clergyman of Rahway, and published at the request of several members of the New Jersey Synod. An incidental result of this doctrine of the personal reign of the Saviour on the earth is to elevate the practical duties of the present state, as regards the planet itself, to sanctify patriotism and philanthropy, and the perpetuation of every noble act and institution. Mr. Winthrop acknowledges his obligations to the labors of Mr. David N. Lord, of this city, especially to his essay on the Figurative Language of Scripture and the Laws of Symbolization.

*Duties of Young Men—Duties of Young Women.* By E. H. Chapin. (Geo. Briggs, Boston.) Two well-prepared volumes of a practical character, from the pen of a New England clergyman. The style is clear and straight-

forward, the sentiments are judicious, both the manner and the matter being well adapted to promote the culture of American youth.

*Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.* Second Meeting, held at Cambridge, August, 1849. (Boston: HENRY FLANDERS & Co.) This abstract of the principal papers presented at the Cambridge meeting of the American Association was originally published in the Boston Traveller, and was at the time highly spoken of for its accuracy. The publication will be acceptable to those who desire to preserve the scientific annals of our country in a convenient form. It would be impossible to touch on the various articles. Among the most interesting we may mention the historical sketch of the Coast Survey, by Prof. Buche, the superintendent; the papers on Natural History, by Prof. Agassiz; and the mathematical contributions of Prof. Pierce. The address of Agassiz on Animal Morphology we consider as establishing conclusively new tests on the classification of the animated creation, and worthy of particular attention as giving philosophical unity to the study of natural history.

*The Druggist's General Receipt Book.* By Henry Beasley. (LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Phila.) An indispensable manual to many of the traders, manufacturers, and dealers generally, containing the receipts for a great variety of articles, and of course to test their adulteration. The veterinary department is full; the chapters on patent medicines, distilled preparations, and trade chemicals, contain much information not only for special use, but for profitable consideration by the community at large.

*Night and Morning.* A Novel, by Bulwer Lytton. (HARPERS.) This is a cheap reissue of a standard novel, and will prove acceptable to many readers.

It has been said Bulwer was piqued by a passage of pens with James into the finish of "Night and Morning;" and it is certainly one of Bulwer's best. The early chapters, illustrating the struggles of the proud Philip, and the pathetic scenes connected with the fame of his mother, have always struck us as presenting some of the most impressive passages of English fiction.

#### LAYARD AT NINEVEH.

[From the London Times.]

A CORRESPONDENT has favored us with the subjoined extracts from the letter of Mr. Stewart Erskine Rolland, late of the 69th Regiment, who is now at Nimroud with Captain Layard, assisting him in his endeavors to bring to light the hidden antiquarian treasures of Nineveh. The difficulties which the gallant and enterprising discoverer has to contend with, owing to the limited pecuniary resources at his disposal, are dwelt on by our correspondent, who fears that the French antiquarian agent, recently despatched, will, with his much larger funds (£30,000 it is stated), materially encroach on the harvest of antiquities which would fall to the lot of the English nation were Captain Layard's exertions backed by more ample means.

"The first two or three days at Mossul, I spent in examining the first excavations at Koyunjik, where fresh slabs are being every day brought to light. Two new colossal bulls and two colossal figures were discovered while I was there, at the entrance of the city gates; and the pavement at the gateway, marked with ruts by chariot-wheels, was also uncovered. I left my wife under Mrs. Rasmam's care, and accompanied Layard a day's journey to the villages of Baarshekah and

Bampane, and to the Mound of Khorsabad. We took greyhounds with us, and had a day's hunting, catching seven antelopes. After our return, Mr. Layard, Charlotte, and I, and our servants, embarked on a raft, and floated down the Tigris in seven hours to this little village of Nimroud, close to the large mound, which was the first excavated, sending our baggage and horses by land. We have since been residing in his house here; it is, in fact, little more than a mud hut; but he has put in glass windows, a table, and some sofas, and made it as comfortable as circumstances will admit.

"Layard has placed a party of the workmen under my control, and allowed me to dig where I please. I am sinking wells in all directions, and am not without hopes of discovering subterranean chambers, which I am convinced must exist. In one place, considerably below the level of any of the hitherto discovered monuments, a brick arch between two walls of brick has been uncovered; it is a puzzle to us all. Another great discovery is an immense stone wall of most solid masonry inside the brick pyramid. The workmen are laboring to force an entrance into it, but their progress is necessarily very slow, not exceeding a foot or two in a day. But the greatest discovery yet made since the earth was first turned, remains to be told. I will give it to you in due order. You must recollect that I commenced my letter on Christmas-day, and am continuing it at intervals.

"January 3, 1850.—On the 28th of December, Layard and I, with our attendants and two or three Arab Sheikhs, started off to pay a visit to the 'Tai,' on the other side of the 'Zab.' We were the first Europeans who had ever visited that country. Three hours' galloping from Nimroud brought us to the banks of the stream, which is as rapid and broad as the Tigris, and nearly as deep; but here, being divided into four branches, is fordable. With some difficulty we swam our horses across it, getting, of course, very wet in the operation. Our visit here has a threefold object—first, to explore the mound of Abou Sheeta, which appears to contain a buried city; secondly, to make friends between two rival chiefs of the Tai; and thirdly, to promote a reconciliation between them and their implacable enemies the Jibours, which will much facilitate Layard's future operations.—Our first visit was to the camp of the Hawar, who is considered by all the Arabs, even by those of the great African desert, to be the highest born and noblest among them. He is probably the man of most ancient descent in the world, reckoning his genealogy far before the time of Abraham. He is supported in his pretensions to the chieftainship by the noblest of the tribe, while his rival, Feras, is supported by the Turks and the greater number of the Tai. His brother, the handsomest man I have ever seen, came out to meet us with 100 horsemen, most of whom had come to our village to plunder the other day. They galloped madly about the plain, brandishing their long spears, shouting their war-cry, and escorted us in great state to the camp of the Sheikh, where he stood to receive us. I never saw so noble or dignified a figure; he is eminently handsome, though advanced in years and suffering from ill-health. In stature he is gigantic—six feet four or five inches at least, and erect as a pine-tree. His tent was a spacious one, a load for three camels, with the women's tents



on one side, and that of the horses on the other, all under the same covering. Mats and cushions were spread on the floor of the tent, on which the Hawar, Layard, and I sat, as did his brother, his uncle, and others of the magnates of the tribe, while the rest stood in a semicircle at the door. A noble hunting-hawk stood on his perch in the centre. We partook of spiced coffee, discussed the business on which we came, and dined in the tent on a capital stew of mutton, pumpkins, rice, and sour milk. After we had partaken, the rest of the tribe made their repast, a certain number sitting down together, each man rising when he was satisfied, and a sort of master of the ceremonies calling out the name of the man who was to succeed him. There was no bustle or indecorum. After dinner they all said their prayers. We had sent on our tents, which, by the way, got very wet crossing the river, and we pitched them close to that of the Sheikh.—The next day the encampment changed its quarters. I have seldom seen a more picturesque sight. The Sheikh's tent was struck first, and the long procession of laden camels, horsemen, donkeys, and cattle, stretched as far as the eye could reach. I calculated that there were about 2,000 persons with their camels, horses, and cattle. We paid our visit to Feras, the rival Sheikh, taking with us the brother of the Hawar. We were well received, though not with the same dignified courtesy.

"While we were away the workmen had opened a trench, by Layard's direction, to show my wife a certain slab which he had buried; in doing so, they uncovered three copper cauldrons of immense size, and some huge dishes of metal. Layard carefully removed the earth from one cauldron, which was partially filled with it, and discovered an immense variety of ivory ornaments, an iron-axe-head, and innumerable other articles, which for the present I must forbear to mention, having promised secrecy. Layard removed as many as he could, and covered the rest with earth. It is by far the most important discovery that has yet been made. He has placed them under my charge, and given me the direction of the workmen, as he is obliged to go to Mossul to make preparations for the removal of the two finest colossal lions that have yet been discovered, which will, I trust, be on their way to England in a month or two. After that, we shall cross the Zab with our tents, encamp there, and pass our time alternately in hunting and digging in the mound.

"You can have no idea of the difficulties Layard has to contend with, or the energy, talent, perseverance, and shrewdness with which he surmounts them, or the exquisite tact and good-humor with which he manages the different people he has to deal with. In the first place, he has nothing but conjecture to guide him in his researches; it is literally groping in the dark, and all sorts of buried treasures may lie within his reach, while from the very small amount of funds placed at his disposal, he is unable to make anything like a proper search, and contents himself with sinking trenches almost at hazard as it were."

A subsequent paper, adds the *Tribune*, says that very late and highly satisfactory accounts have within these few days been received from Mr. Layard, in Assyria, giving intelligence of new and important discoveries in the Nimroud mound. He has made fresh and extensive excavations in parts of the eminence not yet explored, and the result has

been the finding of nothing less than the throne upon which the monarch, reigning about 3,000 years ago, sat in his splendid palace. It is composed of metal and ivory, the metal being richly wrought, and the ivory beautifully carved. It does not appear in what part of the edifice this discovery has been made; but it seems that the throne was separated from the state apartments by means of a large curtain, the rings by which it was drawn and undrawn having been preserved. At the date of his advices (the beginning of last month) Mr. Layard was pursuing his researches with renewed ardor, in consequence of the astonishing success that has hitherto attended his exertions. No human remains have come to light, and everything indicates the destruction of the palace by fire. It is said that the throne has been partially fused by the heat.

CHARLES DE BERNARD.

[From the Paris Correspondence of the London Atlas.]

This year seems to be fatal to literature and the arts. We have to mourn another literary genius taken from us in the midst of his career. Charles de Bernard, the author of several excellent novels illustrative of French domestic life, has died during the week, leaving universal regret that his short existence should have scarcely sufficed for the execution of his plans. His works of *Gerfauld* and the *Femme de Quarante Ans*, have no rivals in the French language as correct and unexaggerated descriptions of a certain kind of French society. Of good family and fortune, his shy and reserved temperament led him to the avoidance of all publicity. His abstraction and absence of mind were so extraordinary, that they have given rise to many curious tales concerning them. One of these anecdotes is amusing enough. Last October, having determined upon leaving the apartment he then occupied in the Rue Blanche, he had given his landlord warning; but, forgetting the whole affair, had never taken any steps towards the securing of another lodging. Quarter-day arrived, when Monsieur de Bernard was surprised by the arrival of vans, full of furniture, belonging to the new tenant, accompanied by a polite request that he would evacuate the premises as soon as possible. There was some little difficulty in persuading "the absent man" of the reality of the step he had taken three months before; however, there was no denying his own handwriting by which he had conveyed to the landlord his intention of removing, and he was, therefore, compelled to disappear on the instant. Carts, vans, *commissionnaires*, were all sent for in a violent hurry, and Monsieur de Bernard's furniture, books, papers, and linen, all tumbled into them with that peculiar care and tidiness so remarkable in literary men, but which would have made the soul of a decent matron freeze within her.

The next difficulty which presented itself was the question, where to drive all these riches to. But of this, Monsieur de Bernard made no difficulty at all; he bade the drivers slowly to follow him, to stop where he stopped, and never to lose sight of him, as he doubted not that in the course of an hour he should be enabled to meet with a lodging to suit him. The procession then set out, two large vans, a spring cart, a truck for the pictures, and a hackney coach for the papers. They wandered and wandered at a sad and solemn pace, up one street and down another for many hours, still following their leader, who with head bent low and arms folded on

his bosom, was in perfect perplexity concerning the best way to terminate the story of the Silver Ring, whether to make the lover die and the girl live on in misery, or whether to make him forget and forgive, and so live on happily together, or whether to put an end to both and terminate all the difficulties at once. Alexander Dumas declares that he met this dismal procession four times that day, in as many different quarters of the town.

It is very likely that it would have continued its wanderings all night had not the drivers suddenly come to a stop, declaring that their horses were unable to stir an inch further. The difficulties concerning the ultimate fate of the lovers in the Silver Ring, however, being far from arriving at a satisfactory solution, Monsieur de Bernard was much annoyed at being interrupted in his study, and abruptly asked the men why they had thus persisted in following him with their creaking carts the whole day, never leaving him a moment's repose since he had quitted home that morning. On being reminded of the purpose for which they had been hired, he recovered his good-humor, laughing heartily at his own pre-occupation, immediately set about business, and entered the first house which displayed an intimation of lodgings to let on its walls. This was in the Rue des Moulins, one of the steep filthy streets which lie at the back of St. Roch. Here he soon came to terms with the landlord, deposited his goods in a heap, and, as night was come, took the key of the apartment and went to sleep at an hotel.

The next morning he awoke in horror; he had not asked the name of the street where he had thus taken up his quarters, neither knew he the number of the house nor the quarter in which it was situated. Here was a dilemma! Monsieur de Bernard again set forth upon his pilgrimage,—this time in good earnest and with all his wits about him; but, after having in vain marched through the whole city, he was fain to give up the task as hopeless. It was Alexander Dumas whose imagination helped his friend out of the difficulty. He immediately went to the Prefecture of Police, and in a few hours that indefatigable power had discovered the filthy hole which the elegant and fashionable Charles de Bernard had chosen for his habitation the night before.

## Poetry.

### TWILIGHT MEMORIES.

BY CHARLES F. STERLING.

WHILE falls the evening curtain the dim seen  
landscape o'er,  
And from the dark'ning window we musing gaze  
no more;  
When hears the list'ner, only the breathing winds  
go by,  
With sounds like mournful music from the spirits  
of the sky  
Or storm foretelling murmurs upon some distant  
shore  
Where beating, and retreating, the ceaseless bil-  
lows pour—  
Or ere the lighted candle shines for the sunken  
sun,  
And by the flick'ring firelight, we sit, our labors  
done;  
Then 'tis the memory passeth far back through  
lengthened years  
And to our sight uprise the loved forms we mourn  
in tears—  
Old scenes of childhood's pleasure, when by the  
parlor fire,  
In even such a twilight, sate mother, son, and sire;



Sate list'ning to some story the father told the child;  
Of what had been on earth done, of wondrous and of wild;  
How Robert Kidd the pirate had sailed along the shore,  
And how his ghostly semblance keeps guard his treasures o'er;  
Or of the olden war time—revolutionary days,  
When tyrant bands of red coats marched o'er the king's highways;  
How men rose up opposing, and fought on Bunker Hill  
And hand in hand went ever, against the royal will;  
Or how, in dead of winter, they camped at Valley Forge,  
While warily housed in cities the army of King George.  
We fancy that we hear him, in simple parlance tell  
Those tales of days of trial we loved to hear so well.  
We think we hear again, too, the solemn evening psalm,  
The Sabbath psalm at twilight, of spirits pure and calm.  
Or comes, of seasons later, some dim remembrance sweet

Of eyes we used to gaze in, of lips we loved to greet,  
Of low and whispering voices, and gently brushing curls,  
Of soft and pleasant laughter, from snowy-breasted girls,  
Or comes some gay assemblage, where grace and beauty throng,  
And wit gives zest and sparkle to music, wine, and song!  
And often memory changeth the scene, and all is drear,  
And bands of mourners passing weep o'er the loved and dear;  
They pass on!—and they pass on!—How numerous are the trains!  
Son—sister—wife, and brother—sire—mother!  
Who remains?

Thus mem'ry recreateth, at twilight's hour, the past,  
And holds apart the veillings that time hath o'er it cast.  
I love the hour to linger, when thus at my command  
These spirit ranks come gathering, to people Fairyland:  
But not with every sunset my soul is clothed with power  
To make the past returning, a present—living—hour;  
When Melancholy leads me, with Mem'ry, by the hand,  
Then only, may I visit the pleasant spirit-land;  
With them full oft I wander amid the scenes of youth  
With long-loved friends communing in spirit and in truth.  
O! may this blest hour ever continue thus to bring  
Before my yearning fancy my life's delightful spring.  
E'en till the old age twilight foretells its setting sun,  
And the dark day allotted on earth for ever done,  
May I retrace the pathway I trod so long ago,  
Ere yet I knew life's fulness of weariness and woe.

From "Bohemian Poems"—translated by A. H. WRIGHTSLAW, London, 1849.]

#### THE MAY-TREE.

A MAY-TREE fair at Whitsuntide  
Was brought me by my lover,  
It was the fairest pine he could  
In all the grove discover.  
E'en as a fish's eye the moon  
Doth in my chamber shine,  
I see him from the window, and  
His feelings well divine.

He at the window knocked, and "Grant,  
O, grant one kiss!" he cried,  
But like a little mouse beneath  
The coverlet I hide.

Right eye above the coverlet  
Seems fast asleep to be,  
Left eye beneath the coverlet  
Laughs at him merrily.

He calls again; not so the stag  
Thirsts for the cooling tide,  
Not so the bee that longing seeks  
For honey far and wide.

But in my chamber 'twas as still  
As though a grave it were,  
Only the beating of my heart  
Betrayed that I was there.

Long time he knocked, long time he called,  
At length the suer went,  
His lovely voice though conquered me,  
And to the window sent.

A little bit I raise it up.  
I think that he is fled—  
He catches me, he kisses me,  
Until my neck is red.

#### APRIL.

The first of April, yet November's haze  
Dwells on the woods, and blurs the hills' blue tip;

The light of noon rests wanly on the strip  
Of sandy road—recalling leaf-choked ways,  
Shades stilled in death, and tender twilight days,  
Ere winter lifts the wind-trump to his lip;  
No grass is brightly seen a tuft to raise,  
No weed to stir, nor golden flower to dip;  
Nor sound is breathed, but haphly the Southwest  
Faint rippling in the clusters of the pine,  
Or of the rigid leaf quick fluttering;  
Compact the village lies, a whitened line  
Gathered in smoke—what holds this brooding rest?

Is it dead Autumn? or the dreaming Spring?

F. G. T.

Greenfield, Mass.

#### Correspondence.

Boston, 11th April, 1850.

To one who is at all subject to skyey influences the past winter must have been a season of luxury. It really seems as if our friends of the opera had brought some of the balmy atmosphere of their native land with them. Between the mildness of the air, the plentiful lack of snow, and a series of sunsets that might create a soul under the ribs of Claude Lorraine, our winter has rivalled successfully those of sunny Italy. Of March weather we have had little or none. Few of those storms which leave the streets in such a condition, that one is reminded of Milton's

"gulf profound as that Serbionian bog  
Twixt Damiatra and Mount Casius old,  
Where armies whole have sunk,

and make the heart of a lover of a clear crossing sink within him; but we have had many of those bright, clear days after a slight snow-storm, when all is fair above and foul below, when the streets are filled with ladies, despite the wet, when everything that lives rejoices in the sunlight, and the very eaves seem, in the prodigality of the common joy, to be bounteously sprinkling diamonds upon the passers-by. The worst part of the year is to come; the ensuing two months, although the poetical may term them the season of ethereal mildness and all that, are, in fact, composed of a succession of warm mornings, and raw, cold afternoons, everybody being clothed, as it were, in the poisoned shirt of Nessus, by an east wind as inevitable as it is penetrating.

The new Athenæum Library in Beacon street will probably be completed in the course of the present year. By the exertion of a committee of the proprietors a sum of money nearly sufficient to finish the building and place the institution on a firm basis, has been raised, and it is understood that the work is to be recommenced at once. The old buildings in Pearl street, from which the library and galleries of art were removed last summer, are now demolished to give place to a block of warehouses. They had long been occupied by the institution, and were invested with an air of antiquity which is not often to be found on this side of the Atlantic. I always had a feeling of reverence for the old place, which even familiarity could not destroy or abate. In my earliest childhood, the Athenæum yard was my favorite playground: I can never forget the awe with which all the boys regarded those old piles of bricks and mortar. Perhaps it was the idea that we were trespassing unchidden on forbidden ground, or that we were privileged above our fellows, that made some dozen of us delight to meet there—but, certain it is, that we always thought the grass softer, the pavement cleaner, and the water in the old pump better than any that we knew of. Our pleasures were increased, too, by a kind of uncertainty which possessed us as to the use which was made of certain rooms, the window blinds of which were kept constantly closed: and our interest was heightened by an idea, which obtained some currency, that a portion of the building was used as a dissecting-room. The buildings were in the charge of an aged librarian, whom we seldom saw, and a lame old gentleman, whom we feared very much, because he never spoke to us. Thomas Hood makes Eugene Aram say, that, after he had murdered his victim, he

"feared him all the more  
For lying there so still."

and so old Mr. Abrams seemed to the boys. If he had scolded us occasionally for rushing in where it appeared to me as if angels feared to tread, we should have comprehended him; but his studious silence held us in check more surely than any words could have done, and repressed all our native boisterousness. Had he been a grim, one-eyed ogre, ready to devour us on the first manifestation of bad behavior, we could not have held him in greater awe. Years after that, I came to know him well; but even now, with the remembrance of his good old face, in all its bland benignity, fresh in my mind, I cannot forget those first childish impressions. Sometimes we made bold to venture into the gloomy entries which connected the main entrance to the Library with the court-yard. To the last, those entries looked as they always did, and were filled with the same ancient, mouldy odor, as they were twenty years ago. The reading-room, into which we sometimes peeped fearfully, was alike unchangeable. Its smoked and dirty walls looked down with a kind of sympathy upon its aged habitués, who seemed to have grown grey in its seclusion, poring over the *Gentleman's Magazine* and *Daily Advertiser*. With the exception of the cemetery at West Point, it was the stillest place I ever saw. Revolution might follow revolution, empires might rise and fall, but the quiet there was unbroken, save by a whisper that seemed to render the place more still, or by the heavy breathing of some old citizen taking his afternoon doze. There was one constant frequenter, for whom the boys had an unusually



deep feeling of reverence. We were always glad to see him coming up the street—his long silvery hair and his mild features spoke to us of the peace, that passeth all understanding, that reigned within his breast. Every glance of his honest eye was a *Sursum corda*, and his personal presence was a *Benedicite*. When I grew older, and came to read Spenser, I always applied those beautiful lines in the elegie on Sidney, to that venerable clergyman:—

"A sweet attractive kinde of grace,  
A full assurance given by lookes,  
Continuall comfort in a face,  
The lineaments of Gospell bookes;  
I trowe that countenance cannot lie,  
Whose thoughts are legible in the eye."

But I am wrong in speaking of all this as if it had been once, and was now passed away;—it is so still, for that beautiful old man is still alive, and still a frequenter of the Athenæum.

The Library, which was not used so much in those days as it is now, was to us boys a singularly mysterious place. I remember well the childish dread which filled my mind when I first walked through it on tiptoe. It seemed to me like a tomb, where were preserved the remains of all the dead who left anything worth preserving;—or rather, for I always felt as if the dumb, lifeless tomb possessed a human soul, it was to me a great mausoleum, where reposed, in dusty dignity,

"The dead, but sceptred sovereigns, who still rule  
Our spirits from their urns."

And I was always struck by the harmony which existed between the old building and the two old men to whose care it was confided. The boys regarded them as if they were sages. Had the wisdom of the seven wise men of Greece been rolled into two, we could not have invested them with greater dignity. Surely there is something in the atmosphere of books which makes the person who breathes it continually, appear to be learned above his fellows. It seems to me as if the veriest dunce, living among books, though never reading one, could not, like Bishop Hall, "cast his eye casually upon any of these silent masters, but he must learn somewhat." I have never been able to overcome the idea that those old men were fitted for their work, and have always felt a kind of spite against their younger and more active successors. But the old place has been swept away by the advancing tide of traffic, and the lover of books must seek consolation in a larger and more splendid abode. Alas! it will be long before that will awaken such feelings as the other has. For there was a positive sanctity in the dim, dusty alcoves of the old library, and the bookish odor that pervaded them, which cannot be found in the sunlight and clean white paint of the new;—but (thanks to the beautifier, Time) the paint will soon grow dingy, and harmony will be in a degree restored.

Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., are doing an immense business with their editions of Shakespeare, Hume, and Gibbon. Of Hume's history they have sold nearly ten thousand copies, and the demand continues unabated. Of the illustrated Shakespeare, six thousand copies of the parts already published are disposed of, and the subscription list is increasing every day. Milman's Gibbon sells equally as well: the third and fourth volumes will be published in a few days. They have in the press the Forrest prize tragedy of Mohammed, by Mr. Miles of Baltimore, which is to be printed in a handsome duodecimo form; and a new edition of the complete poetical works of Campbell, the neatness of which will be

exceeded only by its cheapness. Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co., have published, and will continue to publish, Mr. Carlyle's "Latter Day Pamphlets," immediately on their reception in this country, from advance sheets forwarded by the author. No. III., on "Downing Street," is published to-day. They have also in the press an authentic edition of the Trial of Professor Webster, for the murder of Dr. Parkman, in a handsome octavo form, suitable for preservation. It is printed from a phonographic report, specially made, and has been examined and approved of by Chief Justice Shaw, the Attorney General, and the counsel for the prisoner.

Messrs. GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN, have in the press a valuable work by Professor Arnold Guyot, of Cambridge, entitled "Comparative Physical and Historical Geography, or, the Study of the Earth and its Inhabitants." It will make a series of five volumes, in courses graduated for the use of schools—from the primary school to the university. The two first parts will be published very shortly. The work is to be illustrated by a series of colored mural maps, executed in the highest style of art, on a large scale, intended to be suspended in the school-room. The same house have these in preparation, and also a second part of the valuable work on Zoology, by Professor Agassiz, and Dr. A. A. Gould, on Systematic zoology, to be published early in the autumn. They intend to reprint immediately, "The Poetry of Science," by Robert Hunt; and "The Mother of the Wise and Good," by the Rev. Dr. Jabez Burns, author of the "Pulpit Cyclopædia"—two English books of interest and permanent value. The "Annual of Scientific Discovery," which Messrs. Gould, Kendall and Lincoln published last month, has met most deserved success: a large edition has been sold, and a second will be published in a few days.

Messrs. CROSBY & NICHOLS have just published a new edition of Mr. Mountford's "Euthanasia," with fifty pages of new matter, which the author has added while he has been residing in Boston. Also, a drama, translated from the Danish of Henrik Hertz, by Theodore Martin, entitled "King René's Daughter," which has been highly commended in England.

Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN will publish, early in the summer, the first volume of the Papers of the elder President Adams, edited by his grandson, the Hon. Charles Francis Adams.

Messrs. TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS, are just upon the point of publishing Longfellow's complete poetical works, in two volumes duodecimo, with the last revisions of the author; and the "Heroines of the Missionary Enterprise," a book long announced, and which is destined, by the glowing style in which it is written, to be very popular. They have just published an excellent likeness of Dr. Holmes, engraved by Andrews in his finest style, to be attached to future editions of his works. It is rumored that he has a new volume in preparation, to be published before the close of the year. Messrs. Ticknor, Reed and Fields, have in preparation for immediate publication, the Orations and Addresses of Charles Sumner, in two volumes duodecimo; Whittier's "Songs of Labor," and a volume of Sermons on Life, by the Rev. Henry Giles.

Mr. HAWTHORNE's new romance, "The Scarlet Letter," has had an immense sale. A new edition of it has just been published. He

is said to be engaged upon a new one, which probably will be published in the autumn by Messrs. Ticknor & Co., who have also in the press an illustrated edition of the same author's popular stories for children.

The New York Express stated, a few days since, that Mr. Prescott's new work, the history of Philip the Second, was nearly all stereotyped, and would be published very soon. This is not entirely correct, inasmuch as the first volume of the work is not written yet.

The city authorities of Boston have made choice of Mr. Edwin P. Whipple as the orator for the celebration of the next fourth of July.

C. B. F.

## The Fine Arts.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DESIGN has opened its exhibition in its new rooms under the most favorable auspices. It possesses at last a gallery in a central position, of convenient access, artistically arranged, a worthy home of the Arts; and the zeal and ability of its supporters have proved not unworthy of these material accommodations. Our leading artists of established reputation all hold their own in their mature meridian position; while there is abundant evidence in the strength of several of the younger exhibitors of an honorable rivalry. Next week we shall enter upon a detailed examination of the Gallery. It has already created the right sensation by its preliminary exhibition to its friends, and has evidently a prosperous season ahead.

The GALLERY OF THE OLD MASTERS at the Lyceum, 563 Broadway, is, we understand, positively to be closed in a few days, as the apartments must be given up on the first of May. All who have not seen this collection, strangers and citizens, should avail themselves of the present opportunity, as the future destiny of the Gallery is, we regret to learn, involved in some uncertainty. It has many claims upon the public attention. It was brought originally to this country in a spirit of liberality, with the design of benefiting the public taste,—an end, which, during the period of its exhibition, has been adhered to with rare and commendable generosity. Every facility has been extended to its visitors, to the extent, at one time, of a free exhibition. The proprietor, a liberal merchant of this city, we have reason to know, is prepared to make still further pecuniary sacrifices, for the object of keeping the collection together in New York for the public benefit. Some reasonable scheme might certainly be hit upon. An obvious one is the purchase of a part at least of the pictures on the popular plan of subscription, which secured the Reed Gallery to the public, and its union with that collection.

*Lectures on Art, and Poems.* By Washington Allston. Edited by Richard Henry Dana, Jr.

THIS long-anticipated volume contains all the writings of Allston, except the Tale of Maldi. It includes his poems published many years ago; nearly as many more, which are now published for the first time; his Lectures on Art, which also have never before appeared, and other prose compositions.

With regard to the Lectures, which are destined at once to take a very high rank in the literature of Art, the editor gives the following account of them, along with the other writings in the preface:—

"In 1830 he removed to Cambridge, and soon



afterwards began the preparation of a course of lectures on Art, which he intended to deliver to a select audience of artists and men of letters in Boston. Four of these he completed. Rough drafts of two others were found among his papers, but not in a state fit for publication. In 1841, he published his tale of 'Monaldi,' a production of his early life. The poems in the present volume, not included in the volume of 1813, are, with two exceptions, the work of his later years. In them, as in his paintings of the same period, may be seen the extreme attention to finish, always his characteristic, which, added to increasing bodily pain and infirmity, was the cause of his leaving so much that is unfinished behind him."

In his Lectures also, as well as in the poems, may be seen the same extreme attention to finish. They are not technical, but philosophical, or æsthetic dissertations, upon the relations of nature, life, and art, and the principles deduced therefrom. In his course of thought and treatment may be traced his obligation to Coleridge—an obligation of which, as appears by the following extract from one of his letters, he was well conscious, and acknowledges with a frank nobleness, which makes one see that the obligation must have been reciprocal with the poet-philosopher and the poet-artist:—

"To no other man do I owe so much, intellectually, as to Mr. Coleridge, with whom I became acquainted in Rome, and who has honored me with his friendship for more than five-and-twenty years. He used to call Rome the silent city; but I never could think of it as such while with him; for, meet him when and where I would, the fountain of his mind was never dry, but like the far-reaching aqueducts that once supplied this mistress of the world, its living stream seemed specially to flow for every classic ruin over which we wandered. And when I recall some of our walks under the pine, of the Villa Borghese, I am almost tempted to dream that I have once listened to Plato in the groves of the Academy." Readers of Coleridge know in what estimation he held the qualities and the friendship of Mr. Allston."

Coleridge speaks of "my friend Allston" in a passage which lies before us (Biographia, Chap. VII.), and elsewhere, if we remember aright, uses the same expression, with the addition "a man of genius."

The Lectures consist of a Preliminary Note, wherein the author explains his use of the word "Idea," and distinguishes between Primary and Secondary Ideas in a manner which, though the nomenclature is not the same afterwards used by Coleridge, yet the *ideas* awakened in the reader by the two *assimilants* will be perceived to cohere and harmonize. Those who are not somewhat familiar with Coleridge, and accustomed to exercise their minds in the grand reaches of thought required by his metaphysical discussions, will find some difficulty with this note: indeed, if they succeed in getting over this threshold with a clear understanding of the matter, they will have considerable left to accomplish, in mastering the lectures. It may perhaps be wished, for the sake of artists, that the author had started from a point where more might have been taken for granted.

But then it is delightful to read how clearly and comprehensively he justifies Art to Nature, and vindicates what he, and all who have the *art-sense*, feel to be truth instinctively, before the tribunal of the understanding. This is his main purpose in the Introductory Discourse which follows the note. It is doing him great injustice to extract a passage from the closely woven tissue of his reasoning; nevertheless, a few paragraphs may convey an idea of the peculiar elaboration, resulting in a no less peculiar simplicity of his style:—

"It pleased our Creator, when he endowed us with appetites and functions by which to sustain the economy of life, at the same time to annex to their exercise a sense of pleasure; hence our daily food, and the daily alternation of repose and action, are no less grateful than imperative. That life may be sustained, and most of its functions performed, without any coincident enjoyment, is certainly possible. Our food may be distasteful, action painful, and rest unrefreshing; and yet we may eat, and exercise, and sleep, nay, live thus for years. But this is not our natural condition, and we call it disease. Were man a mere animal, the very act of living, in his natural or healthy state, would be to him a continuous enjoyment. But he is also a moral and an intellectual being; and, in like manner, is the healthful condition of these, the nobler parts of his nature, attended with something more than a consciousness of the mere process of existence. To the exercise of his intellectual faculties and moral attributes the same benevolent law has superadded a sense of pleasure,—of a kind, too, in the same degree transcending the highest bodily sensation, as must that which is immortal transcend the perishable. It is not for us to ask why it is so; much less, because it squares not with the poor notion of material usefulness, to call in question a fact that announces a nature to which the senses are but passing ministers. Let us rather receive this ennobling law, at least without misgiving, lest in our sensuous wisdom we exchange an enduring gift for a transient gratification."

"Of the peculiar fruits of this law, which we shall here distinguish by the general term *mental pleasures*, it is our purpose to treat in the present discourse."

"It is with no assumed diffidence that we venture on this subject; for, though we shall offer nothing not believed to be true, we are but too sensible how small a portion of truth it is in our power to present. But, were it far greater, and the present writer of a much higher order of intellect, there would still be sufficient cause for humility in view of those impassable bounds that have ever met every self-questioning of the mind."

"But whilst the narrowness of human knowledge may well preclude all self-exultation, it would be worse than folly to hold as naught the many important truths which have been wrought out for us by the mighty intellects of the past. If they have left us nothing for vainglory, they have left us at least enough to be grateful for. Nor is it a little, that they have taught us to look into those mysterious chambers of our being,—the abode of the spirit; and not a little, indeed, if what we are there permitted to know shall have brought with it the conviction, that we are not abandoned to a blind empiricism, to waste life in guesses, and to guess at last that we have all our lives been guessing wrong,—but, unapproachable though it be to the subordinate Understanding, that we have still within us an abiding Interpreter, which cannot be gained, which makes our duty to God and man clear as the light, which ever guards the fountain of all true pleasures, nay, which holds in subjection the last high gift of the Creator, that imaginative faculty whereby his exalted creature, made in his image, might mould at will, from his most marvelous world, yet unborn forms, even forms of beauty, grandeur, and majesty, having all of truth but his own divine prerogative,—*the mystery of Life*."

Following the Introductory Discourse are three lectures on Art, Form, and Composition. The following paragraph from the Lecture on Form shows with what elegance he uses an illustration:—

"Nor does the necessity of referring to Nature preclude the Imaginative, or any other class of Art that rests its truth in the desires of the mind. In an especial manner must the personification of Sentiment, of the Abstract, which owe their interest to the common desire of rendering permanent, by embodying, that which has given us pleasure, take its starting-point from the Actual; from

something which, by universal association or particular expression, shall recall the Sentiment, Thought, or Time, and serve as their exponents; there being scarcely an object in Nature which the spirit of man has not, as it were, impressed with sympathy, and linked with his being. Of this, perhaps, we could not have a more striking example than in the Aurora of Michael Angelo; which, if not universal, is not so only because the faculty addressed is by no means common. For, as the peculiar characteristic of the Imaginative is its suggestive power, the effect of this figure must of necessity differ in different minds. As in many other cases, there must needs be at least some degree of sympathy with the mind that imagined it, in order to any impression; and the degree in which that is made will always be in proportion to the congeniality between the agent and the recipient. Should it appear, then, to any one as a thing of no meaning, it is not therefore conclusive that the Artist has failed. For, if there be but one in a thousand to whose mind it recalls the deep stillness of Night, gradually broken by the awakening stir of Day, with its myriad forms of life emerging into motion, while their lengthened shadows, undistinguished from their objects, seem to people the earth with gigantic beings; then the dim, grey monotony of color transforming them to stone, yet leaving them in motion, till the whole scene becomes awful and mysterious as with moving statues; if there be but one in ten thousand who shall have thus imagined, as he stands before this embodied Dawn, then is it, for every purpose of feeling through the excited imagination, as true and real as if instinct with life, and possessing the mind by its living will. Nor is the number so rare of those who have thus felt the suggestive sorcery of this sublime statue. But the mind so influenced must be one to respond to sublime emotions, since such was the emotion that inspired the Artist. If susceptible only to the gay and beautiful, it will not answer. For this is not the Aurora of golden purple, of laughing flowers and jewelled dew-drops; but the dark Enchantress, enthroned on rocks or craggy mountains, and whose proper empire is the shadowy confines of light and darkness."

The following from the Lecture on Composition are similar instances:—

"In the celebrated Marriage at Cana, by Paul Veronese, we see it carried, perhaps, to its utmost limits; and to such an extent, that an hour's travel will hardly conduct us through all its parts. Yet we feel no weariness throughout this journey; nay, we are quite unconscious of the time it has taken. It is no disparagement of this remarkable picture, if we consider the subject, not according to the title it bears, but as what the Artist has actually made it,—that is, as a Venetian entertainment; and also the effect intended, which was to delight by the exhibition of a gorgeous *pageant*. And in this he has succeeded to a degree unexampled; for literally the eye may be said to *dance* through the picture, scarcely lighting on one part before it is drawn to another, and another, and another, as by a kind of witchery; while the subtle interlocking of each successive novelty leaves it no choice, but, seducing it onward, still keeps it in motion, till the giddy sense seems to call on the Imagination to join in the revel; and every poetic temperament answers to the call, bringing visions of its own, that mingle with the painted crowd, exchanging forms, and giving them voice, like the creatures of a dream."

The following is another passage from the same lecture. To artists, at least, it will need no comment:—

"If we pass from Salvator to Claude, we shall find a system of lines totally different. Our first impression from Claude is that of perfect *unity*, and this we have even before we are conscious of a single image; as if, circumscribing his scenes by a magic circle, he had imposed his own mood on all who entered it. The *spell* then opens ere it seems to have begun, acting upon us with a vague sense of limitless expanse, yet so continuous, so



gentle, so imperceptible in its remotest gradations, as scarcely to be felt, till, combining with unity, we find the feeling embodied in the complete image of intellectual repose,—fulness and rest. The mind thus disposed, the charmed eye glides into the scene: a soft, undulating light leads it on, from bank to bank, from shrub to shrub; now leaping and sparkling over pebbly brooks and sunny sands; now fainter and fainter, dying away down shady slopes, then seemingly quenched in some secluded dell; yet only for a moment,—for a dimmer ray again carries it onward, gently winding among the boles of trees and rambling vines, that, skirting the ascent, seem to hem in the twilight; then emerging into day, it flashes in sheets over towers and towns, and woods and streams, when it finally dips into an ocean, so far off, so twin-like with the sky, that the doubtful horizon, unmarked by a line, leaves no point of rest: and now, as in a flickering arch, the fascinated eye seems to sail upward like a bird, wheeling its flight through a mottled labyrinth of clouds, on to the zenith; whence, gently infected by some shadowy mass, it slants again downward to a mass still deeper, and still to another, and another, until it falls into the darkness of some massive tree,—focused like midnight in the brightest noon: there stops the eye, instinctively closing, and giving place to the Soul, there to repose and to dream her dreams of romance and love."

[From the London Times, March 20.]

#### EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL ART.

THE Royal Society of Arts have formed in their rooms in the Adelphi a collection of works of ancient and medieval art, which must attract for some time to come a very large share of public curiosity and interest. The idea of this exhibition is an extremely happy one, as it forms a fitting prelude to the great industrial display of 1851. Before general attention is fairly concentrated on that display it is only right that we should be referred back, in some authentic and regular way, to those models of early art and excellence in design in which the genius and industry of preceding ages have been embodied. It is obvious that all human excellence is comparative, and that no accurate ideas of progress can be formed from the survey of man's handiwork in the present time, unless the judges are permitted to travel back to those forms of beauty and those ingenious processes which former generations have transmitted to us as worthy to be admired and imitated. The Royal Society of Arts, therefore, have done well in throwing open to the public an exhibition where the manufacturer can correct his taste and refine his judgment, and where all who have a reverence for the past can revive and refresh their impressions by the study of objects in every way calculated to awaken curiosity and admiration. Moreover it must be borne in mind that this is not a collection got up by private means for mercenary motives, but one originated in a strictly official manner and bearing upon it the impress of authority. The works of art exhibited have been carefully selected from the cabinets and galleries of the greatest connoisseurs in the kingdom, and all who visit the society's rooms may go there with the agreeable feeling that no irksome burden of criticism is thrown upon their shoulders, and that all the varied objects spread out before them are rare specimens of excellence in the branches of art to which they respectively belong.

The great feature of the exhibition is the display of metal works which comprise gold and silver—latén and other metals—bronze, iron, Damascus, and niello. To give some idea of the amount of labor and skill which this branch of art has in former ages called forth, it may be well to remind the reader that working in metal includes casting, chiselling, engraving, chasing, embossing, and pouncing, with other auxiliary processes. The various methods of "Damascening" take their origin, as the word indicates, from Damascus, where in the middle ages this art of expressing a design

on one metal by the incrustation of another was principally practised. The term "niello" is a corruption of "nigellum," an expression applied to an amalgam of silver and lead, or of silver, lead, and copper, blackened by the aid of sulphur. This material was inlaid in small grains into the incised metal which it was intended to ornament, and then fused by the action of fire and polished. In the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries an amount of attention was paid to the production of works of high art, both in the precious and baser metals, which can now with difficulty be understood. The goldsmiths of Italy and Germany exhausted all their ingenuity in the production of specimens that might perpetuate their names, and the genius of Benvenuto Cellini is imperishably associated with this branch of art. The splendid collection of objects which this portion of the exhibition contains would alone prove highly attractive. It comprises a great variety of cups, hanaps, flagons, tankards, bowls, shells, chalices, monstrances, reliquaries, croziers, and other objects similarly adapted for embellishment. Foremost in the collection is the celebrated Nautilus, elaborately mounted in silver gilt, with figures of Nereids playing musical instruments, on a stem composed of a figure of Neptune, with marine emblems and arabesques profusely distributed over it, and the whole surmounted by a figure of Jupiter. This is a production of the 17th century, and is the property of her Majesty the Queen. Among the contributors of works in gold, silver, and gilt metal, are Oriel College, Oxford; Pembroke and Emmanuel College, Cambridge; the Barber Surgeons' Company, Messrs. Lambert and Rawlings, the Baroness Rothschild, Mr. H. Maguire, the Cloth-workers', Ironmongers', Mercers', and Carpenters' Companies, Messrs. Garrard, Mr. Pugin, Mr. A. J. Hope, M.P., Dr. Wiseman, and Mr. Bernal, M.P. All the articles exhibited are so beautiful and precious that it seems invidious to select from among them particular specimens for commendation. We were, however, especially struck by the exquisite finish and workmanship of the following works:—A pearl shell cup, mounted in silver, which is gilt and richly perforated; a ewer of crystal, the workmanship of the 17th century, the mountings of which are silver gilt and profusely studded with gems; a cup, the bowl and part of the foot of which are of crystal, mounted in silver gilt, and studded with precious stones, all the property of her Majesty the Queen. We also greatly admired three silver ewers, with salvers elaborately chased and embossed with subjects representing the triumphs of Doria, and purchased from the Lumme-lini family by Lord de Mauley. Near these is a carving in ivory of the Virgin and Child, mounted in a Portuguese silver filigree frame, an exquisite specimen of art, belonging to Mr. Auldjo. In this department of the exhibition we must not forget to notice a crozier, the date of which is said to be not later than 1113, and which appears, by an inscription upon it, to be the work of an Irish artist named Nictan for Nial Mac Mic Aedueain, the then Bishop of Lismore. Within the outer case is a wooden staff, supposed to have belonged to St. Carthay, the first Bishop of Lismore. The upper part of the crozier was formerly elaborately ornamented with the precious metals. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. Among the works in latén the most conspicuous is a dish, the centre of which represents the citadel of Corfu, while the edge contains engravings of battles between the Turks and Venetians. Of the collection of bronzes, one of the principal features is an Italian fountain, formed of two terminal figures, surmounted by a group of Theseus carrying away the Queen of the Amazons. This belongs to Her Majesty. The celebrated shield of embossed steel damascened with gold and silver, and attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, attracted a large share of attention, and was chiefly admired among the display of specimens illustrative of that process. Of the metal works ornamented in niello, we may direct the notice of the visitor to a portable altar, formed of a slab of jasper on a basis of wood, and mounted in silver. This is an Italian produc-

tion of the 13th century, and belongs to the Rev. Dr. Rock.

Next to the works in metal come those in sculpture and carving, and here the collection is hardly less rich and diversified than in the section already described. The specimens exhibited are in wood, ivory, and stone, and are all executed with a delicacy and finish which may well excite astonishment and admiration. In this department of the exhibition by far the most remarkable object is a rosary, the designs of which are attributed to Holbein. This relic belonged formerly to Henry VIII., and has represented on it all the mysteries of the life of our Saviour compared with the principal events of the Old Testament. Nothing can exceed the delicacy of the workmanship. By a passage from the *Dictionnaire des Artistes*, by l'Abbé de Fontenay, under the article "Holbein," it appears that this rosary was given by a Bishop of Aix to Père de la Chaise, who left it to the House of Professed Jesuits at Paris. When their property was sold it was bought by l'Abbé Brohier, the learned editor of *Tacitus*, from whose nephew it was obtained by its present proprietor, the Duke of Devonshire. Another carving in wood which merits special attention is a bas-relief representing Adam and Eve. The frame in which it is set is elaborately wrought and embellished, and the whole is the production of the 16th century. Of the carvings in ivory, that which struck us most was a cup, the stem of which is formed by a figure of Hercules, the bowl and cover being decorated with objects of the chase; the whole is surmounted by a figure of Diana. This work is from the hands of a Norwegian artist named Magnus Berger, and is the property of her Majesty the Queen. Among the specimens of carving in ivory are a pair of bas-reliefs assigned to Framingo, one of which illustrates the subject of Lot and his daughters, the other that of Hagar and Ishmael; both are executed in the purest style. Of the stone carvings there is a very remarkable specimen in hone, on one side of which is a portrait of the Emperor Maximilian, and on the reverse a female bust, encircled by the inscription, "Maria Karol Dux Burgundi." This work bears the monogram of Albert Durer, and is the property of her Majesty. Near it is a portrait of equal merit, supposed to be that of Albert Durer's wife, and inscribed with his initials.

The third class of specimens exhibited are enamels. This beautiful auxiliary in the decoration of metal work was practised by different methods at very remote periods, having been in use among the Egyptians, and having formed a favorite mode of embellishment subsequently among the Greeks and Romans. From the latter the art was transmitted to the modern nations of Western Europe, and thus were produced at Limoges those fine specimens of enamel ornaments which still astonish by the variety of their colors and decorations. From the 12th to the end of the 16th century this branch of art appears to have been cultivated there with the greatest success, and several new processes were introduced into the mode of manufacture; but since the commencement of the 17th century it has given way to the taste for miniature painting. The enamels now exhibited are divided into three classes—the incrustated, the translucent in relief, and the painted. Of the first, a figure of a Saint holding a book is a fine illustration; white, grey, and dark blue predominate in the draperies, and a peculiarity occurs in the thin lines of metal which divide the colors being all delicately pounced. The background is richly engraved in foliated designs, and the border to the whole is carefully enamelled in elegant knots. The work is of the 12th century, and belongs to Mr. G. Webb. Of the translucent enamel a splendid specimen is exhibited in a cup belonging to the corporation of Lynn, and called "King John's Cup;" it is of silver, partially gilt, and decorated with figures, accompanied by symbols of the chase on an enamelled field. The painted enamels are also a choice collection. Among them is a picture of the Annunciation, remarkable for its high finish and brilliant coloring, being decorated with imita-



tions of gems. This work is of the 15th century, and is the property of Mr. C. S. Ball.

The fourth class of objects exhibited is that of jewelry and personal ornaments—also a rare and curious collection. Among other objects of interest in this department worthy of note is an ewer of sardonyx, mounted in gold, enamelled, and enriched with precious stones. This splendid work of art before the first revolution formed part of the Crown jewels of France, but is now the property of the Viscountess Beresford. In this collection there is also a small book of private prayers in a massive gold enamelled cover, which belonged to Queen Elizabeth. There is also a locket in the shape of a heart, which belonged to Mary Queen of Scots, and a gold ring found on the site of the field of the Cloth of Gold.

The exhibition of clocks and watch work is, as might be expected, extremely curious, containing an astrolological table clock made for Sigismund the Great, King of Poland, in 1525; an unicorn standing on a pedestal which forms a clock; an octagon watch, a cruciform watch, and a lady's watch, the works of which are in a box of blue steel, inclosed in another of gold filigree of Genoese work. There is also a silver clock-watch made by Edward East, of London, for King Charles I., in 1640, and which the King gave to Mr. Herbert in memory of him immediately after being summoned to the scaffold.

The sixth division in the collection is devoted to futile manufactures, and comprises Greek and Etruscan, Roman Della Robbia ware, Italian Majolica, German, and Flemish stone ware, Henry II. (of France) ware, Palissy ware, Botteker ware, and terra cotta. This department of the exhibition is not inferior in the interest which it affords to any other. The specimens of Della Robbia ware will attract peculiar attention, as the method in which they were manufactured has now been lost. The Italian Majolica ware also claims interest from the great beauty of many of the articles exhibited, and the lustrous tints and artistic designs which at one period this species of enamelled earthenware manufacture was made to assume.

This department of the collection includes a very remarkable bust of Lorenzo de Medici, modelled in terra cotta, and generally attributed to the hand of Michael Angelo. The features of the great Florentine are massive and full of character, and the work is executed with an obvious truthfulness and power, which irresistibly attract attention. There were few objects in the whole exhibition which attracted more attention than this bust.

The collection of glass embraces Greek and Etruscan, Roman, Venetian, and German. Perhaps the finest specimen exhibited in this department is a cup of the Lower Empire, which appears of an olive green color, but when placed against the light assumes a bright ruby hue. It is the property of Baron Lionel Rothschild.

Besides these classes of objects the exhibition comprises some rare old paintings; tapestry of Brussels manufacture, wrought from designs by Rubens; embroidery, including, among other things, the state palls of the Worshipful Companies of Saddlers and Ironmongers; lace, leather-work, armor, and lapidaries' work. In the collection of armor there is a magnificent rapier damascened with silver, the property of Her Majesty, which well deserves attention.

The manner in which this splendid display of ancient and mediæval art has been arranged is unfortunately far from faultless, and great difficulty is experienced in finding any object which the visitor may wish to examine. The private view yesterday attracted a large assemblage of visitors, and the rooms were densely crowded throughout the day.

### The Drama.

The fifty-two weeks of the year parcel themselves off to different interests. One

week Temperance has it all to itself; another Odd Fellowship with its processions and banners; the next the Politicians; then the Religious anniversaries; and among all the others it happens now and then that the week lays hands on the Drama, and closes its thumb and five fingers on this ancient institution. The last week was one of these, and we proceed briefly to show what use the old drama made of its privilege. First of

#### THE THEATRES.

A great deal of the interest of the theatrical public has centred on Mr. Bass's enterprise, in Astor Place. His attractive new engagement is Mr. WM. FLEMING, who has laid a solid foundation for success in the respect of the community, and who already, in care, judgment, and relevancy of style and delivery, is in the first rank of the profession. At this house Mrs. Duret, clever and intelligent; Mr. C. Mason, an excellent reader; Mrs. M'Lean, improving constantly; Mr. Conover, and others of merit, belong to the company, whose resources are to be brought into requisition shortly in a new play, a comedy, by Mrs. Kemble. The piece is, we understand, in five acts, and the scene is laid in France. Mr. Bass, the pillar of his own establishment, will, we are confident, give this play every advantage which the position of the author justifies. At the BOWERY, the Drama, which it is sometimes pretended has not nowadays a leg to stand on, goes plainly on all-fours in the equestrian version of Damon and Pythias, under the title of the Merchant's Steed. At the BROADWAY, Mr. Collins, the popular Irish comedian, and singer. At the other houses of entertainment, their usual variety. Mr. BURTON still furnishes in Chambers street, accommodation and attendance nightly for the Serious Family.

#### DRAMATIC LITERATURE.

The week announces under this head a new number of the "Standard Drama"—Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," with a suitable introduction from the pen of the editor, MR. MATHEWS, and bearing the imprint of the enterprising house of WM. TAYLOR & CO. This series is already popular, and under this management will still more extend itself, not only with the profession, but among the community at large. As involving information relating to a popular American dramatic author, and other incidents of curious and somewhat painful interest, we present the following, from the *Liverpool Albion*, alluding to a sale of autographs:—

"There are several letters of great theatrical interest, two from the famous Kitty Clive, blowing up Garrick in bad spelling and worse English, and afterwards praising him. We have one letter from Vostria, whose age the catalogue states to be 53; at least it assigns 1797 as the year of her birth, though on what authority that period is fixed upon for so apocryphal an event is not mentioned. Madame has aged fast since she took leave of her Liverpool admirers, and her powers are beginning but too visibly to lack that rounded and buoyant finish to which nature and art alike contributed, so long characteristic of everything she did, or said, or sang. Her voice, though still retaining much of its original exquisite quality, is becoming so uncertain that she frequently omits her songs in Planché's *Island of Jewels*, played every night since Christmas, the theatre indeed being supported almost exclusively by her own and her husband's talents, for Harley's is the only other name of the least attractiveness in the bills. Where the cash to keep open house comes from belongs to that class of monetary mysteries so inscrutable to the biographers of Sheridan. True, a great number of aristocrats patronize the Lyceum, and some

may do the magnificent occasionally, from auld lang syne; for it is quite delightful to see the elegant ardor with which they summon her nightly after the burlesque, whose final scene is so surpassingly beautiful that it stimulates into raptures the most blasé of green-room loungers, and sets grey-beard habitués of the *Couliesses* applauding like bumpkins at their first pantomime. Still it is questionable if this enthusiasm descends below the waistcoat-pocket, and if it is not immediately brought to a stand at thought of a check. Strange that Watts, her successor at the Olympic, should have gone to ruin on her old rock of extravagance, even taking into account his unaccountable command of the funds of the Globe Assurance-office, where he had but the salary of a second-class clerk. It is understood that he had paid a year's rent in advance for the theatre, £1,500; for fittings up and embellishments, £2,400; had a magnificent reception-room, with velvet pile carpets, velvet hangings, &c., and a boudoir communicating with it, of still more recherché adornment, for Mrs. Mowatt, to whom he allowed eighteen guineas a week, and was losing since the house opened at the rate of £150 a week; but that did not deter him from keeping up appearances like 'a very magnificent three-tailed bashaw' at Brighton, with equipages, and all the etceteras pertaining to a gentleman who could allow his wife a separate maintenance on a commensurate scale. How he could have deluded the Globe directors into the permission of his enormous abstractions is the wonder of the gossips; and the most reasonable, though still a very unreasonable explanation, is, that he said the money embarked in his theatrical speculation was the produce of successful transactions on the turf. The Olympic is placarded to be opened by somebody or other at Easter—an intimation of very questionable correctness after Watts's catastrophe, saying nothing of the fact that there is no English theatre, unless perhaps it be the Adelphi, paying its expenses at the present moment. The chances are that two or three more will close permanently before long, among them Drury-lane, which has dragged along under Anderson much beyond the period that could have been reasonably expected; for in addition to the impossibility of forming a really attractive company under any circumstances, Mrs. Glover, one of the very few remaining public favorites, was obliged to abandon the theatre through great professional disrespect shown to her by the manager; and the next female favorite had to be abandoned by the theatre, for reasons that will be sufficiently conveyed in the terms of the apology by Cooper, in the middle of the performance, the other night, viz., 'Mrs. Nisbett is incapable of proceeding with the part of *Lady Teazle*!'—and down came the curtain amidst a titter from the scene-shifters, candle-snuffers, and the tag-rag of Old Drury, enough to have scandalized the author of the *School for Scandal* himself, and to make Father Mathew despair of ever causing the Gin Fiend to 'forego' possession of so fair a vessel of alcoholic perdition as the relic of a gauger knight."

#### THE AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND DINNER.

This interesting annual event, obedient to its Anniversary, brought itself off at the Astor House, on Wednesday evening (the 10th), with the help of a couple of hundred of well-dressed gentlemen, embracing actors, doctors, lawyers, divines, authors, singers, managers, reporters, and what not of miscellany from all the world and all classes of all the world. Judge EDMONDS in the chair. A brief speech from the President, the Pirate's March, and Mr. J. T. BRADY responds in his usual happy, dinner style, to the toast to the Bar. Mr. BROUGHAM, the Treasurer, reads a very satisfactory report, showing a balance in the cash-box of some \$5,000, invested in city 5 per cents. A proper speech on the Drama from Mr. LESTER; then, the very knob of the evening in high burnish, a glowing eulogy on Shakspeare from Mr. Manager BASS! Something happy and



appropriate about this time from Major NOAH. Donations from Miss CUSHMAN (whose health is drunk with enthusiasm), Mrs. CONNER, Miss DAVENPORT, Mrs. BARNES, and Mrs. KEMBLE, announced and rapturously welcomed. General WIGHT, of New Jersey, delivers a humorous reminiscence of various "Spout-shops"—Amateur Dramatic Associations. At which period, Mr. CORNELIUS MATHEWS arriving, is summoned immediately to the delivery of a speech by Mr. BRADY, and acknowledges that from the merry condition of the company, he must be at least one bottle behind them in enthusiasm. Mr. MURDOCH's health is drunk. Mr. FLEMING, in response to a compliment to himself, speaks: Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. HAMBLIN, Mr. GILBERT, Mr. VAIL. A slightly new turn is given to the stream of enjoyment, by the production of a copy of the first number of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS's journal, from which two passages are read by Mr. Mathews, and which are so pertinent that we close our account of the Dramatic Dinner with them, as an exceedingly smart and lively snapper to our short-handled whip of a report:—

"It is probable that nothing will ever root out from among the common people an innate love they have for dramatic entertainment in some form or other. It would be a very doubtful benefit to society, we think, if it could be rooted out. The Polytechnic Institution in Regent street, where an infinite variety of ingenious models are exhibited and explained, and where lectures comprising a quantity of useful information on many practical subjects are delivered, is a great public benefit, and a wonderful place, but we think a people formed entirely in their hours of leisure by Polytechnic Institutions would be an uncomfortable community. We would rather not have to appeal to the generous sympathies of a man of five-and-twenty, in respect of some affliction of which he had had no personal experience, who had passed all his holidays, when a boy, among cranks and cogwheels. We should be more disposed to trust him if he had been brought into occasional contact with a Maid and a Magpie; if he had made one or two diversions into the Forest of Bondy; or had even gone the length of a Christmas Pantomime. There is a range of imagination in most of us, which no amount of steam-engines will satisfy; and which the great exhibition of the works of industry of all nations, itself, will probably leave unappeased. The lower we go, the more natural it is that the best-relished provision for this should be found in dramatic entertainments; as at once the most obvious, the least troublesome, and the most real, of all escapes out of the literal world."

A melancholy interest is reflected back upon this celebration, in the circumstance of the death of its President, DAVID C. COLDEN, on the day following. Mr. Colden has left behind the memory of a life of active charity, in connexion with the Public Schools, the Commission of Emigration, House of Refuge, and other Public Institutions. His private and social intercourse partook of the same spirit, and presented him ever as the true and kindly gentleman. His connexion by marriage with the late Lord Jeffrey, is a circumstance of interest to the reader of the *Literary World*.

### Facts and Opinions.

A good deal of the attention of Broadway, withdrawn from the great pictorial whale on the front of the American Museum, has been bestowed on Barnum's extension of the Museum itself; many people believing that such extension is made solely for room for the exhibition of a larger whale. Mr. Barnum's real object is to furnish a new hall of suitable dimensions for forthcoming theatrical entertainments.

The permanent terminus of another theatrical exhibition has just been celebrated by John Keese in bringing to the hammer the last of the stock, books, prints, &c., of the late William Colman, whose window of caricatures was a kind of gratuitous Punch and Judy for the last generation. The attendance was good, and the books generally brought fair prices.

Messrs. COOLEY and KEESE have taken possession of their new, extensive, and eligible auction rooms at the corner of White street. The sale of the library of the late surrogate, James Campbell, will take place at an early day.

Mr. Bengough, one of the finest scene-painters in the country, and permanently attached for several years to the Olympic theatre, lingering but a little while after the close of that establishment under the management of his father-in-law, Mr. Mitchell, is recorded among the deaths of the past week.

The *Athenaeum* announces that the Queen has bestowed a pension of £100 a year on Mrs. Bessy Moore, wife of the celebrated poet Thomas Moore. The pension, as the warrant sets forth, is granted "in consideration of the literary merits of her husband, and his infirm state of health."

The *Spectator* announces the discovery of a new Raphael, which has found its way into the choice collection of Mr. Morris Moore, of Soho square. The picture is of cabinet size; the subject is Apollo and Marsyas. The disciple of Pan sits on a bank, piping; the challenged god sits before him, listening with a calm content, in which respect and disdain seem to enter.

The Paris correspondent of the *Literary Gazette* says of the fate of Mirabeau's ashes:—"You may have heard that it is believed, on good, and even official, authority, that the remains of Mirabeau were not, as has been generally stated, scattered to the winds when dragged by the furious populace from its tomb in the Pantheon, but were piously secreted by some of the great orator's admirers, and were subsequently buried in the cemetery of a small village near Paris, named Clamart. Since then frequent attempts have been made to ascertain the precise spot in which they lie. The Provisional Government, after the Revolution of February, caused a minute search to be made after them; and only recently another attempt to discover them was made. But thus far all these efforts have been unavailing. Nevertheless, all hopes of discovering the remains of the remarkable man have not vanished; and if they can be found, they will, no doubt, be piously collected, and deposited in a monument worthy of his fame."

"On Saturday last," (March 9) says the correspondent of the *London Atlas* from Paris, "was held, with greater solemnity than usual, one of the most curious festivals which take place throughout the year, the Feast of St. Joseph, husband of the Virgin Mary, the patron of carpenters and joiners, and looked upon by them with the greatest reverence. A grand banquet and ball were given at the Café Turc, and in the midst of the rejoicings the company were convened into the garden to assist at a ceremony of the most extraordinary nature, which takes place yearly on the same occasion. Upon a platform in the garden is raised a pile of wood and other combustibles. A bust of gilt wood is brought out and placed upon the pyre, not the likeness of Louis Philippe, nor of Henri Cinq, nor of the President, nor of Guizot, nor of Lamartine, nor of any Socialist, Legitimist, Republican, or Orleanist leader, but the effigy of Voltaire: he who first bade the people look upon religion as a mockery, and upon the ministers of God as a race of thieves and base impostors. The pile is fired by the oldest of the trade, and, while it is burning, a procession walks round and round, headed by a workman carrying the *chef d'œuvre*, the guests singing meanwhile divers hymns, wherein our Saviour is exalted and his detractor reviled in rude,

humble language, but which sometimes is touching from its energy and simplicity. The song of the fellow-workmen of St. Joseph, who present the infant Jesus with a cradle of cedar-wood, is peculiarly graceful, and was written by one of the workmen for this year's ceremony. The *chef d'œuvre* is said to be most beautiful, the *Julie* of St. Geneviève, executed in beechwood, and carved and joined with a delicacy heretofore unknown in the art."

"In France," writes the Paris correspondent of the *Glasgow Mail*, illustrating the economical system of the Parisian press, "all newspapers are joint-stock concerns, in shares as legally transferable as railway shares, and, with rare exceptions, yield from 100 to 500 per cent. The *Presse*, *Constitutionnel*, *National*, *Réforme*, *Sidèle*, &c., are all newspapers belonging to a company of shareholders. This system has the great advantage of causing a large number of persons to be deeply interested in the success of the paper. They induce people both to subscribe and advertise. The editor and managers are controlled by a committee, and periodical meetings of shareholders take place."

The *Builder* notices a change in an old historic edifice of Paris, much visited by travellers, the house of Abelard and Heloise:—"The quays of Paris are unrivalled, and there is little more to be done to make them uniform in width and grandeur. Amongst the changes they have necessitated, has been the demolition of the house formerly inhabited by Abelard and Heloise, on the Quay Napoleon, No. 9, at the corner of the Rue des Chartres. The new building, like the majority of those constructed of late years, is a great ornament to the quarter. It has two entrances, over each of which are two medallions of the two lovers, and between the doors is a slab of marble, with an inscription in letters of gold, 'Ancienne habitation d'Héloïse et d'Abéillard, 1118; reconstruite en 1849.'"

### PUNCH'S POLICE.

#### A VERY MELANCHOLY CASE.

YESTERDAY a gentleman of the name of Thomas Carlyle was brought before Mr. Punch, charged with being unable to take care of his own literary reputation—a very first-rate reputation until a few months past—but now, in consequence of the reckless and alarming conduct of the accused, in a most dangerous condition; indeed, in the opinion of very competent authorities, fast sinking.

The office was crowded by many distinguished persons, all of them manifesting the most tender anxiety towards the accused; who, however, did not seem to feel the seriousness of his situation; but, on the contrary, with folded arms and determined expression of visage, called the worthy magistrate (Mr. Punch) a "windbag," a "serf of flunkedom," and "an ape of the Dead Sea."

John Nokes, a policeman with a literary turn, proved that he had long known the doings of the accused. Witness first became acquainted with him through his "Life of Schiller," a work done in the very best and dearest manner, in which no offence whatever was committed against the people's English; for he, John Nokes, had no idea that English should be called either "king's" or "queen's," but emphatically "the people's English." Had since known the accused through "Sartor Resartus," "The French Revolution," "Past and Present," and "Oliver Cromwell." From time to time, as he went on, witness had marked with considerable anxiety, an increasing wildness, a daring eccentricity of manner in the doings of the accused, frequently observing that he delighted to crack and dislocate the joints of language, and to melt down and alloy sterling English into nothing better than German silver. Nevertheless, witness did not believe the reputation of the accused in any positive danger, until some three or four months back, when he detected him running wildly up and down the pages of "Fraser's Magazine," pelting all sorts of gibberish at

the heads of Jamaica niggers—fantastically reproaching them for being “up to the ears, content in pumpkins, when they should work for sugar and spices” for their white masters—threatening them with the whip, and, in a word, dealing in language only dear to the heart—witness meant pockets—of Yankee slave-owners and Brazilian planters. Since then, witness had named his suspicions to several most respectable publishers, warning them to have an eye upon the offender.

Peter Williams, teacher at the Lamb-and-Flag Ragged School, deposed that he had purchased two numbers of a work by the accused, called “Latter-day Pamphlets.” The first number appeared to him (witness) to develop rabid symptoms,—but in the second, in Model Prisons, there was nothing in it but barking and froth. (Here several passages were read that fully bore out the opinion of the witness; passages which created a melancholy sensation in court, many persons sighing deeply, and in more than one instance dropping “some natural tears.”)—Witness did not believe it consistent with public safety that, in his present temper, the accused should be trusted with pen-and-ink. If permitted the use of such dangerous weapons he would—until recovered from his present indisposition—inevitably inflict upon his reputation a mischief from which it could not recover. As it was, witness considered it far from safe.

Mr. Punch asked the accused if he had anything to say; whereupon accused, with a withering smile, replied:

“Preternatural Eternal Oceans”—“Inhuman Humanitarians”—“Elderdown Philanthropy”—“Wide-reverberating Cant”—“Work Sans Holiday”—“Three Cheers more, and Eternal, Inimitable, and Antipodean Fraternity”—“Pumpkingdom, Flunkeydom, Foolscapdom, and Pen-and-Inkdom!”

Mr. Punch observed, this was a melancholy case. He could not release the accused unless upon good and sufficient surety. Whereupon two gentlemen—publishers of the first respectability—declared themselves willing to be bound, that the accused should not, until in a more healthful frame of mind, be allowed the use of paper and goose-quills.

It is believed that if accused again offend, the whole body of publishers will insist upon his compulsory silence. Let us, however, hope better things.

### Publishers' Circular.

A CONTINUATION of the papers on “American Society” in our next.

MR. C. F. STERLING, a gentleman of this city, known to the public from his writings, and to our readers particularly by his contributions to the Literary World, begins this week a tour through New England, and will take under his charge the advancement of the general interests of this journal in that quarter. He is fully authorized to create new agencies, receive subscriptions, and make collections, and we especially commend him to the aid and assistance of our friends in the prosecution of the present enterprise.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co. have just issued the first number of “The Farmer's Guide to Scientific and Practical Agriculture,” by Henry Stephens, assisted by John C. Norton. It is one of the most comprehensive works on the subject that has ever been undertaken, and is adapted for the wants of the American as well as the English Farmer. The whole theory and practice of farming according to the most recent advances in agricultural science, are here minutely and clearly explained.

BAKER & SCRIBNER announce the first volume of Prof. J. W. Alexander's long expected work on the “Psalms,” to be published shortly, and to be followed early by the second volume, a large portion of which is now ready.

PUTNAM will publish immediately the “Historical

View of the Language and Literature of the Slavic Nations, with a Sketch of their Popular Poetry by Talvi, with a Preface by Dr. Robinson.” “The present work,” says the preface, “is founded on an Essay, which appeared in the Biblical Repository for April and July, 1834, then conducted by the undersigned. The essay was received with favor by the public; and awakened an interest in many minds, as laying open a new field of information, hitherto almost inaccessible to the English reader. A few copies were printed separately for private distribution. Some of these were sent to literary men in Europe; and several scholars of high name among those acquainted with Slavic literature, expressed their approval of the work. Since that time, and even of late, inquiries have repeatedly been made, by scholars and public libraries in Europe, for copies of that little treatise; which, of course, it was impossible to satisfy. These circumstances, together with the fact that in these years public attention has been more prominently directed to the character and prospects of the Slavic nations, have induced the author to recast the work, and to lay it anew before the public, corrected, enlarged, and continued to the present time, as a brief contribution to our knowledge of the intellectual character and condition of those nations in the middle of the nineteenth century.”

Mr. Putnam will also speedily issue the following literary novelties:—A work of much ability and research by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, of Charleston, “On the Unity of the Races;” “History of the Administration of James K. Polk,” by Hon. Lucien B. Chase; Mr. Bryant's “Letters of a Traveller, or Notes of Things Seen in Europe and America;” “A Philosophical Essay on Sleep,” by Blanchard Fosgate, M.D., of Auburn; and a new volume of Mrs. Tuthill's popular series, “Success in Life,” entitled “The Lawyer.” Mr. Bayard Taylor's forthcoming volumes on “The Eldorado” of the Pacific are nearly printed, and we shall probably lay before our readers an episodic chapter next week. The work is exciting considerable interest in the literary circles. The demand for Mr. Cooper's “Ways of the Hour” having exhausted the first edition, the new edition was published this week.

Book-buyers and gentlemen forming literary collections will be glad to learn that Mr. Putnam has, at great expense, just completed a comprehensive and classified catalogue of books in the several departments of literature, science, and the arts, in the English, German, and French languages. This catalogue extends to 250 octavo pages, and comprises the titles of the most choice and esteemed works, ancient and modern, in the several branches of literature. Copies are, we believe, to be obtained gratuitously on application to the publisher, G. P. Putnam, Broadway.

MESSRS. HARPER & BROTHERS have in press, and will shortly publish, “Pride and Irresolution,” by the author of the “Discipline of Life;” “The Professor's Lady,” translated by Mary Howitt; “Lettice Arnold,” by Mrs. Marsh; “Whitefriars,” by the author of “The Maid of Orleans;” “Reginald Hastings,” by Eliot Warburton. H. & B. publish this week: Abbott's “History of Cyrus;” “The Maid of Orleans;” and the sixth and concluding volume of their edition of “Hume's History of England.”

### LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN ENGLAND FROM THE 27TH OF FEB. TO THE 14TH OF MARCH.

Akerman (J. Y.)—Spring Tide; or, the Angler and his Friends. 12mo. pp. 306, cloth. 6s. Antonius; or, the Fall of Rome; a Romance. By W. W. Collins. 3 vols. post 8vo. pp. 978, cloth. 31s. 6d. Arthur Montague. By a Flag Officer. 3 vols. post 8vo. pp. 946, lds. 31s. 6d. Cobbold (R.)—A Father's Legacy to his Children; the Proverbs of Solomon in Prose and Verse. 12mo. pp. 348, cloth. 5s. Do. The Comforter; or, Short Addresses from the Book of Job; a Thank-Offering. 12mo. pp. 268, cloth. 5s. Coleridge (S. T.)—Essays on his own Times. 18s. Eardley (C. E.)—The Imprisonment and Deliverance of Dr. Achilli. 8vo. pp. 176, sewed. 3s. 6d. Guizot (M.)—On the Causes of the Success of the English Revolution, 1640-88. 8s. pp. 65, sewed. 4d. Johnson (Dr.)—His Religious Life and his Death. 8vo. pp. 322, cl. 12s. Kay (J.)—The Social Condition and Education of the People in England and Europe. 2 vols. post 8vo. pp. 1170, cloth. 21s. Keith (A.)—Isaiah as it is. Post 8vo. pp. 682, cl. 9s.

Manners (J.)—English Ballads, and other Poems. 12mo. pp. 166, cloth. 4s. Medhurst (W. H.)—The Churchman Abroad. By Ong toe bee. Trans. from the Original, by W. H. Medhurst, D.D. 8vo. pp. 92, cl. 3s. 6d. Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady. By Theresa Pulszky. 3 vols. post 8vo. pp. 718, cl. 21s. Monroe (E.)—Parochial Work. 8vo. 272, cl. 9s. Sabrina Corolla in Hortulis Regie Scholæ Salopiensis contextuerunt Tres Viri Floribus Legendis. 8vo. pp. 356, cloth. 15s. Sermons by R. B. Kennard. Soldier's (The) Progress Portrayed. By Sarah Symonds. With six colored engravings, by J. Gilbert. 12mo. pp. 124, cloth. 3s. 6d. Specimens of Ancient Cornish Crosses, Fonts, &c. No. 1, containing 24 Ancient Crosses. 4to. sd. 2s. 6d. Valpy (F. E. J.)—Virgilian Hours; or, the Etymology of the Words of the Æneid. Square, pp. 106, cl. 6s. Wills (W.)—An Essay on the Principles of Circumstantial Evidence. 3d edit. 8vo. pp. 268, cl. 9s. Willmott (R. A.)—Precious Stones. Aids to Reflection from Prose Writers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th Centuries. 12mo. pp. 314, cloth, 5s.

### LITERARY WORLD FOR 1850.

TO ADVERTISERS.—To facilitate an early publication in the week of the Literary World, and its transmission by the day of publication in New York to the chief Atlantic Cities (an object desirable to advertisers), we would again urge upon our Advertising friends the necessity of an early forwarding of their Advertisements. Where practicable, advertisements should be sent to the office of the Literary World by Saturday, for the paper of the next week. They will be received, however, till Monday, at 4 o'clock. As this is a measure which has been often urged upon us by our Advertisers, especially out of the city, we trust that they will all favor our good intentions in this step, which must result in increased efficiency to the circulation of the Literary World.

### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Half Square (nine lines),	\$ 50
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### Advertisements.

#### Littell's Living Age.—No. 310. 12½ Cts.

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1. Footprints of the Creator, *North British Review*.
2. Life of David Scott, *Spectator*.
3. Cardinal Pacea's Memoirs, *Spectator*.
4. Burnet on Portrait Painting, *Do*.
5. Francis Jeffrey, *Do*.
6. The Micmac's Bride, *Fraser's Magazine*.
7. Campbell vs. Denman, *Spectator*.
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